

One Soviet Hostage Is Killed in Beirut; Truce Is Demanded

By Andrew Tarnowski

Reuters

BEIRUT — One of the four Soviet Embassy employees being held hostage was shot to death Wednesday, and the Moslem kidnappers threatened to kill the other three unless their demand for an end to fighting in the northern city of Tripoli was met.

Police found the body of Arkady Katakov, 32, the consular secretary, in Moslem-controlled West Beirut.

Twelve hours later an anonymous caller, claiming to speak for the kidnappers, told an international news agency the other three hostages would be freed if attacks on "Moslem Tripoli" stopped.

"Failing this, we will continue to execute the hostages and will hold the Soviet Union to its responsibility for restraining its stooges in Lebanon," the caller said.

He said he spoke for the "Islamic Liberation Organization - Khaled Ibn al Walid Forces," which in a previous call had announced the "execution" of Mr. Katakov.

A second caller demanded the withdrawal of the Syrian-backed militias that have been attacking Moslem fundamentalist forces in Tripoli since Saturday. Their withdrawal was given as a condition for freeing the other three Russians.

Indicating that he believed that a cease-fire had been arranged, this caller demanded a pledge that attacks would not be resumed if the hostages were freed.

"We declare readiness to set free the three hostages should the truce continue, a total cease-fire prevail, the armed men withdraw and a pledge be made that attacks on Moslem Tripoli do not resume," he said.

Mr. Katakov's body was found 42 hours after he and Valery Mirkov, a commercial official; Nikolai Sivirsky, the embassy doctor; and Oleg Spirin, the cultural attaché were seized by gunmen in West Beirut.

Another caller, saying he spoke for the same group, told news agency the Soviet Embassy would be blown up unless it was evacuated by Friday afternoon. There were no way to confirm the authenticity of the call; several have been received since the kidnapping, sometimes making conflicting claims.

This was the second time kidnappers in West Beirut are known to have killed a foreign hostage since the wave of abductions began in January 1984. The shadowy group called Islamic Jihad still holds captive six Americans and four Frenchmen.

The body of a British teacher, Denis Hill, was found May 28, a day after his kidnapping. It was found close to where the body of Mr. Katakov was found Wednesday.

Despite the kidnappers' demands, fighting continued in Tripoli.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, left, with President François Mitterrand at Orly Airport.

Gorbachev Opens French Visit With Bid for Space-Arms Ban

By Michael Dobbs

and Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

PARIS — Mikhail S. Gorbachev sought Wednesday to win French support for a ban on space weapons as he opened his first official visit to the West as the Soviet leader.

Speaking at Orly Airport, Mr. Gorbachev made it clear that he intended to center his four-day trip on opposition to President Ronald Reagan's space-based defense proposal.

He urged President François Mitterrand to join the Soviet Union in "preventing an arms race in space and ending it on Earth."

French officials and Western diplomats here view Mr. Gorbachev's visit as part of a public relations exercise by the Kremlin leading up to the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva in November.

The Soviet leader wants to convince Western European governments and the public that there is a danger of a new phase in the arms race if the United States goes ahead with plans for space-based defenses.

In a somewhat restrained welcome for Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Mitterrand avoided any allusion to France's differences with the United States over Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

He stressed that the Soviet leader's visit comes at a time of "conflicts, sufferings and attacks on the dignity and rights of man."

The two leaders, flanked by their wives, stood side by side as the national anthems of the two countries were played. After brief statements, they drove to Paris for the first of three rounds of official talks at the Mr. Mitterrand's official residence.

Mr. Gorbachev was given honors of a head of state although his official position is general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, a post he assumed in March following the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

U.S. Says Raid on PLO By Israel Was Justified

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States said Wednesday that the Israeli raid on the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunisia was understandable and justified, as President Ronald Reagan sent a message expressing "sincere condolences" to President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia over the loss of life in his country.

Mr. Bourguiba had condemned the United States for its "negative and unexpected" support of the Israeli air raid Tuesday, which destroyed the PLO headquarters, killing dozens of PLO members and some Tunisians.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that the United States "values Tunisia" as a "close friend."

"We certainly extend our sincere condolences over the loss of life in the raid," said Mr. Speakes. He added that Secretary of State George P. Shultz had deeply deplored the "rising pattern of violence in the region, including the attack" in Tunisia.

Mr. Speakes said that the raid appeared to be "a legitimate response" by Israel to terrorism.

A State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, said that the Israelis had informed the United States that the air raid "was not intended as an offensive act" and, "in our view, it is legitimate self-defense to respond to acts of terrorism."

The United States was isolated among Western nations in its support for the raid.

Israeli officials pointed to the U.S. support and insisted that world opinion endorsed the attack, which was said to be in retaliation for the Sept. 25 slayings of three Israelis on a yacht in Larnaca, Cyprus.

The Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, interviewed by Israel Radio from New York, where he is attending the United Nations General Assembly session, said that most nations approved of the raid and there would be "no political price to pay."



Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, clenching his fist in anger after inspecting the ruins of his group's headquarters.

"There is general recognition in the world of the fact that Israel did what is necessary," he said, adding: "It certainly has the right to strike at the terrorist organization that attacks citizens both at home and abroad."

"The statements of both the State Department and the U.S. president recognize this principle," he said.

"This is what Israel did," Mr. Shamir continued, "and I don't sense in the political atmosphere any condemnation of this action."

Arab nations staged a mass walkout when Mr. Shamir addressed the General Assembly later in the day.

Tunisia urged the 15-nation Security Council on Wednesday to condemn Israel and demanded "just and integral" reparations for the damage the bombing had inflicted. The council was convened one day after the raid.

Foreign Minister Beji Caïd Es-

sebsi said: "We invite the Security Council to condemn rigorously the deliberate act of aggression by Israel and to demand just and integral reparations for the damage."

In Tunis, U.S. personnel were warned to stay inside their homes Wednesday after Tunisia criticized the United States for its "negative and unexpected" support for the Israeli air raid.

Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the other countries in the European Community all condemned the raid. Several other nations, including Japan, Greece and India, condemned the raid as an unwarranted attack on a sovereign nation.

Mr. Speakes said that the White House national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, told Republican leaders meeting with Mr. Reagan on Wednesday that the Israelis had intercepted three boatloads of PLO members heading for Israel.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

U.S. Looking For Ex-CIA Officer Called Double Agent

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal authorities are searching for a former officer of the CIA who has been identified by a Soviet defector as a double agent, according to Reagan administration officials.

The former officer was identified Tuesday as Edward L. Howard. The officials said he had held an "operational" post with the Central Intelligence Agency.

They would not say in what country Mr. Howard had served, although another source said he had access to "significant" information that could have been damaging if given to the Soviet Union. According to an intelligence source, Mr. Howard worked for the agency's clandestine service under the deputy director for operations. This official said Mr. Howard was believed to have fled the United States.

[The Associated Press, quoting a State Department document, said Mr. Howard had worked for the Agency for International Development from 1976 to 1979 and was assigned by the State Department to Moscow in 1983.]

While it has been revealed that some former CIA officers have sold classified agency documents to Soviet agents, officials said there was no record that an officer of Howard's status had been found to have worked on a continuing basis for the Soviet Union.

The officials said Mr. Howard left the CIA about one and a half years ago to take a job as an economic analyst with the New Mexico legislature in Santa Fe.

Philip Baca, director of the finance committee for which Mr. Howard worked, said Mr. Howard had resigned, effective Sept. 22, for "personal reasons." Mr. Baca would not discuss the case, but said he had been interviewed by "federal officials" who assured him that their investigation did not concern Mr. Howard's legislative work.

Mr. Baca said Mr. Howard was a "low-key guy" in his "early 30's, perhaps 32 or 33," married and with a son.

Vitaly Yurchenko, a former senior official of the KGB, the Soviet

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Divisions Tear at U.K. Labor Party

Kinnock Loses Vote in Clash With Miners' Scargill

By Karen DeYoung

Washington Post Service

BOURNEMOUTH, England — The specter of Britain's yearlong strike by coal miners, which ended last spring, came back to haunt the Labor Party on Wednesday in a way that seemed to symbolize its internal divisions.

The party leader, Neil Kinnock, narrowly lost a key vote at his party's conference after a clash with the leftist leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, Arthur Scargill.

Delegates at the annual conference here rose to heckle and shout their preference. Some believe the party cannot afford unquestioning support of the trade union movement and still hope to win elections, others feel such a victory would not be worth having.

A bitter public debate on television was the one thing the Labor leadership under Mr. Kinnock wanted to avoid. In Mr. Kinnock's view, the "strike itself was bad enough for Labor."

The strike was called on the demand of union leaders, without a ballot by miners, to protest government plans to close a number of mines in the state-owned industry. It degenerated into a year of illegal picketing and violent clashes with the police. Ultimately, it ended with the miners having gained little and having lost much.

That kind of confrontation, however, was the main reason why Mr. Scargill, and many other delegates, came to Bournemouth. Support for the miners, he said, was a matter of principle, and "power without principles for a Socialist is unthinkable."

In the end, Mr. Scargill won the battle. But he appears for the moment to have lost the war for the heart and soul of the party.

The specific issue fought Wednesday was a resolution of the miners' union calling on the party to pledge itself, should it win the general elections that must be held here before 1988, to make the miners whole again.

The union wants all cases of miners found guilty and sentenced to prison because of activities during the strike to be reviewed; any miner who permanently lost his job due to the strike be rehired; all fines incurred by the union during the strike be reimbursed out of government funds.

It was the last part that Mr. Kinnock and the so-called Labor moderates rejected, on grounds that the party could not endorse retroactive changes in the law.

Mr. Kinnock lost the vote largely because the huge Transport and General Workers Union decided to throw its block of 1.25 million votes behind Mr. Scargill.

The final count was 3.5 million

to 2.9 million. A two-thirds vote would have forced the party leadership to consider adopting Mr. Scargill's demand as party policy.

Mr. Scargill is not a popular figure in the party, and a recent poll showed four out of five members felt he would hinder, rather than help, Labor's chances of coming to power.

But during Wednesday's debate, he was cloaked in the mantle of labor solidarity, and the responsibility the party majority still feels for the miners' struggle and for the party's roots in the union movement.

"I want a Labor government. I want a socialist government," said Ron Todd, chairman of the transport workers, "but I will not betray the national union of my workers to get it."

Earlier, Mr. Scargill had described the conflict as "a class issue" being fought out inside the party itself. "Our movement's been hijacked" away from its original power base within the unionized working class, he said. "This movement ignores that fact at its cost," he warned.

To this, and other comments shouted from the floor, Mr. Kinnock responded sarcastically. "Don't let a political party take any note of electoral considerations," he said. "That would be class treachery, wouldn't it?"



Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, at the Labor Party conference Wednesday. Applauding are the party leader, Neil Kinnock, right, and the deputy leader, Roy Hattersley.

Belgians, Dutch Propose October NATO Meeting

By Steven J. Dryden

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Belgium and the Netherlands said Wednesday they have proposed a special NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) meeting in New York as the appropriate forum for discussing East-West relations before President Ronald Reagan meets next month with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The proposal for a North Atlantic Treaty Organization gathering was an apparent expression of irritation at the exclusion of the two countries from Mr. Reagan's invitation to the leaders of five major allied powers to a pre-summit meeting.

The Belgian-Dutch initiative was the second setback this week for Mr. Reagan's efforts to show Western unity before the summit conference. France declined Mr. Reagan's invitation Tuesday in a move officials described as a demonstration of French political independence.

A spokesman said that Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, in consultation with his Dutch counterpart, Hans van den Broek, sent a letter Tuesday to Secretary of State George P. Shultz requesting the NATO meeting "around Oct. 24 in New York," the same date and location of Mr. Reagan's proposed talks with the leaders of West Germany, Italy, Britain, Canada and Japan.

The proposal also demonstrated the Dutch government's strong reaction to being left out of a key meeting on arms control as it prepares to make the sensitive decision of whether to deploy NATO cruise missiles. Dutch officials said.

"We are a loyal member of NATO," Mr. Tindemans said in a telephone interview. "We want to be taken seriously."

Frans Van Daele, the Belgian Foreign Minister spokesman, said: "Belgium thinks the appropriate framework for examining East-West relations remains in NATO."

Belgian officials said they hoped France would attend the NATO meeting. France belongs to NATO, but not to its integrated command structure.

The Belgian proposal was presented to the NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington of Britain, who is responsible for seeking a consensus among the 16 member nations on whether the meeting should be held.

The center-right government of Belgium's prime minister, Wilfried Martens, in the face of strong public opposition, went ahead with the deployment of NATO cruise nuclear missiles earlier this year.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Rock Hudson Dies After AIDS Battle

By Joseph Berger

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Rock Hudson, 53, whose name was synonymous with masculine good looks in Hollywood films for more than a decade, died in his sleep Wednesday after a battle with the incurable disease AIDS.

Mr. Hudson's publicist, Dale Olson, said the actor died at his Beverly Hills home. "The cause of death has not been determined, but it was AIDS-complicated," he said.

Mr. Hudson's acting career ended with a recurring role last season on the television series "Dynasty."

In the middle of 1984 it was discovered he had acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and on July 21 he was rushed to the American Hospital of Paris, where he stayed only a few days before returning to Hollywood.

His ravaged appearance shocked his friends and admirers, who organized a benefit for AIDS research.

"I am not happy that I am sick," Mr. Hudson said in a statement read to the gathering. "I am not happy that I have AIDS, but if that is helping others, I can, at least,

know that my own misfortune has had some positive worth."

The most common victims of AIDS are homosexuals, intravenous drug users and hemophiliacs. Rumors persisted for years that Mr. Hudson, contrary to his image of a lady's man, was homosexual.

The reports flourished anew when it was announced he was suffering from AIDS.

People magazine reported that Mr. Hudson had been a homosexual since he began in films, and that his 1955 marriage to his agent's secretary, Phyllis Gates, was set up by Universal Studios to discourage the rumors.

The couple separated the following year and were divorced in 1958. Mr. Hudson never remarried.

Blessed with a broad-shouldered, 6-foot-4-inch (1.94-meter) physique, dark, brooding eyes and a sonorous voice, Mr. Hudson was an enormously popular screen presence.

Yet he did not begin to win broad respect for his skills as an actor until he played an imperious Texas rancher in "Giant," a 1956 role that earned him an Academy Award nomination, and a series of

romantic comedies in which he was paired with Doris Day.

In the first of those comedies, "Pillow Talk" in 1959, Mr. Hudson began to poke fun at the hysteria his looks provoked.

More recently, Hudson starred on television in two series, "McMillan & Wife" and "The Devlin Connection," and on "Dynasty."

Rock Hudson was born Roy Scherer Jr. in Winnetka, Illinois, on Nov. 17, 1925. During the Depression, his father left the family. His mother remarried, and the actor, then 8 years old, took the surname of his stepfather, Wallace Fitzgerald.

After service in the navy, he went to Hollywood in 1946, where Henry Wilson, a talent scout for Selznick Studio, liked photographs the actor had sent him.

As a novice actor, he was a frequent target of ridicule. His first, unsuccessful screen test became a standing Hollywood joke when it was used as a "How Not To Act" instructional reel at 20th Century-Fox.

In all, he appeared in 62 films. After the success of "Giant" made him one of the top box office



Rock Hudson in a 1980 movie publicity photo.

attractions in the world, Mr. Hudson went on to play Lieutenant Frederick Henry in "A Farewell to Arms" in 1958. His other films included "Written on the Wind" in 1956, "Twilight for the Gods" in 1959, "Joe Station Zebra" in 1968, and his last, "The Mirror Crack'd," in 1980.

U.S. Seeks Fund for Third World

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, showing its concern about the failure to alleviate the world debt crisis, has come up with a proposal to pump more money into Third World countries.

The proposal, details of which were still sketchy Wednesday, came shortly before Third World nations opened a meeting in Seoul to consolidate their stand on relief from mounting debts and on what they believe industrialized nations should do to alleviate world poverty.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d of the United States met late Tuesday with leaders of the largest U.S. banks, all large Third World creditors, to explain details of the new U.S. plan, which he said would be presented formally Tuesday at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, also in Seoul.

The administration, according to sources who spoke to The Associated Press on condition that they not be named, sought to create a new fund to be administered jointly by the World Bank and the IMF.

The fund would raise \$5 billion to \$6 billion over the next five years to help countries meet their financial obligations and promote long-term economic growth, especially in employment. It was unclear whether the fund would offer loans or outright grants.

Latin America's leading debtor countries, in particular, are beginning to balk at carrying out the austerity programs demanded by the IMF as a condition for continued assistance.

The governments of many debtor nations are concerned about the political unrest and economic suffering caused by the austerity plans.

Leaders of these debtor nations have made it known in recent days that they believe that a new approach to world debt problems must be found.

Mexico, devastated by an earthquake last month, feels a particular urgency in seeking relief. On Tuesday, it was a six-month postponement of a \$950-million payment on its debt.

The World Bank said Wednesday that it planned granting considerable extra funds for Mexico because of the earthquakes.

The U.S. plan envisions a shift from encouraging debtor nations to rely almost solely for relief on the IMF, whose loans are intended to help solve short-term balance-of-payments problems, and more on the jointly administered fund.

In the Seoul meeting Wednesday, deputies from the Group of 24, representing developing nations from Asia, Africa and Latin America, held talks preceding the formal session of the 149-nation IMF-World Bank conference beginning Tuesday.

Contents of the talks were not disclosed, but monetary sources said that a planned second-day meeting probably would not be held, apparently because the delegates were in general agreement on the main issues.

The group, in a report published in August, said that its main concern was reform of the international monetary system, which it feels works against poor countries, increased access to foreign loans, more time to pay back debts, greater flexibility by the IMF in setting criteria for rescheduling debts and lower interest rates.

(AP, Reuters)

INSIDE

■ The mayor of South Africa's black township of Soweto faces many problems, not the least of which is surviving. Page 2.

■ U.S. bases become an anti-government rallying cry in the Philippines. Page 5.

■ Iowa has activated an emergency law to help debt-ridden farmers in the state. Page 6.

■ Anxiety over AIDS is growing in Asia, but reported cases of the disease are few. Page 7.

SCIENCE

■ Balloons are proving a low-cost, low-energy tool for exploring the universe. Page 14.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Orders to U.S. factories rose a modest 0.9 percent in August, the government said. Page 15.

■ West German industrial production fell 2.8 percent in August, according to preliminary figures. Page 15.

TOMORROW

The number of problem gamblers who play state lotteries in the United States is growing.

The Mayor's First Job: Survive

In Soweto, There Are Too Many Bombs, Too Little Housing

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

SOWETO, South Africa — The day started well for Edward Kunene. Then, somehow, it came unraveled.

As mayor of Soweto, the sprawling black township outside Johannesburg, Mr. Kunene accepted delivery of tons of donated potatoes and powdered milk from a white government minister who told him the shipment would provide a weapon against Marxist extremists.

Mr. Kunene seemed to like the potatoes, saying they showed that he and his council, who are reviled by many blacks as stooges of apartheid, had real power in this township of more than 1.5 million people.

"You wait until tomorrow," the health minister, Willie van Niekerk, told him enthusiastically at the ceremony at which the potatoes were handed over. "Tomorrow we

have got a whole couple of tons of bananas for you."

Then Mr. Kunene, who has been mayor for a little less than a year, went back to his offices, behind the barbed wire that guards against gasoline bombs.

Among the people waiting outside his door was a woman in blue with a baby strapped to her back. She wept openly, beseeching him to reverse her eviction from a shack in someone's backyard.

Another petitioner called on the telephone with some less distinct request and the mayor's outburst could be heard far beyond the door of Room 226. That is the office where Mr. Kunene holds court beneath a large, framed color photograph of New York City, donated by U.S. visitors whose names he could not quite remember.

By the time he had finished an interview with a reporter in mid-afternoon, his takeout lunch of chicken and fries was cold.

"You see, I ordered lunch," he said, gesturing toward the food lay-

ing on a bookcase in the parlor. "It's like this every day."

The reporter was shown out. More petitioners had arrived.

Most of Soweto's people do not vote for the mayors, because the township councils they head are discredited as black fronts for white trickery. To try to dispel this perception, the council might try to improve living conditions. But the money to do so can be obtained only by raising service charges paid by potential constituents — not the best way to attract votes.

Soweto, in any event, does not lend itself to improvement, an effort a resident likened to trying to transform a forced labor camp into a resort.

In a year of unrest in South Africa, in which 700 people have died and a state of emergency has been imposed in 36 areas, including Soweto, hundreds of local black officials have been attacked by youths wielding rocks, gasoline bombs and machetes.

Mr. Kunene's private home is being rebuilt after it was razed by a firebomb. His official residence bears the scars of a similar attack.

He took office last year when the man chosen mayor, Edward Mankoski, was shot to death.

So how does a survivor feel? The answer seems to be fatalistic.

Mr. Kunene, 53, was born in a shack in a resettlement camp. He was educated at a Roman Catholic mission station. He is a former gasoline station worker who became a clerk in a lawyer's office and later worked with the Rio Tinto mining company.

He is a short, round man with slick hair, who favors three-piece pinstripe suits. He often speaks frankly, particularly about the low voter turnout in township elections.

"The people did not understand what this local authority meant to the black people," he said in an interview. "And people are suspicious of government policy so they are reluctant to come forward or to vote. So most of them, well, some, they voted but they did not know what they were voting for."

Turnout in the last elections was under 10 percent, residents said. Of the dangers he faces, the mayor said: "They say that if you ask for trouble, you'll get trouble. So I have volunteered myself. I am facing this challenge."

He added that "there's no need to be nervous because I'm already involved. Even if I resign, they'll still be after me. It's like running



Edward Kunene, right, the mayor of Soweto, accepted a sack of potatoes as South Africa's minister of health, Willie van Niekerk, delivered donated food to the black township.

away from death. There's no use running or hiding."

He said that when he took over his advisers warned him "it was a hot time." But he said someone had to lead and "you cannot buy leadership."

As for resigning, he said: "We don't expect that somebody should tell you, 'Move out of the house,' without somebody moving in. Somebody has got to occupy the house, somebody has got to be helping our people."

From his office window, overlooking barbed-wire fences and barren ground, a convoy of white soldiers could be seen patrolling Soweto. In the corridors of the mayor's offices, white technocrats came and went, their salaries paid by the Soweto City Council.

"I think it is better to work with the system," Mr. Kunene said, "in the sense that we are able to communicate in a proper manner. The government will be able to understand what I'm saying. We

are able to talk to the government. The government can hear us when we talk about life for the black people and about the laws that were made for the black people without their consultation."

He was asked about the army in Soweto, deployed under the emergency proclamation. He said young radicals "can burn cars in front of them, but they don't do anything."

That seemed to suggest that he wanted more toughness from an army that critics see as apartheid's brava. But he said it did not mean that soldiers "must shoot our children." The nightly curfew imposed here from 11 P.M. to 3 A.M. did not make any sense, either, he said.

He said the real issue, the one that really consumed most of his time, was the shortage of housing. Mr. Kunene said that at least 130,000 people were waiting for the Soweto council to allocate them a house to rent. Some have been waiting since 1977. While they wait, they live with relatives or,

mostly, in shacks built in the yards of people who rent out the space to augment their income.

The council was set up by the white authorities to give the appearance of fulfilling promises that black representation was taking root. Few blacks believed it. Moreover, the council, hard up for money, has little to deliver. For instance, the mayor said that only 777 houses had been built this year, far fewer than needed and priced higher than many could afford.

Black activists argue that people like Mr. Kunene should withdraw, rather than seek to legitimize white offerings of municipal control that are not reflected on a wider scale in a nation where the black majority of 23 million remains voteless.

But Mr. Kunene said the potatoes and dried milk represent "a step forward in bringing our people together and showing our people that the councilors, who have been elected democratically, are really in power."

Botha Rejects Plea From Within Party To End Home, School Segregation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha rejected calls from within his own party Wednesday to end segregation of South African neighborhoods, business districts and schools, declaring it would be suicidal for whites.

Mr. Botha ruled out any change in South Africa's Group Areas Act,

a cornerstone of apartheid that dictates where minorities may live. He accused President Ronald Reagan of hypocrisy for criticizing Pretoria's segregation system.

Addressing the Cape provincial congress of his ruling National Party in Port Elizabeth, Mr. Botha said Western countries were demanding too much change too quickly while

judging South Africa according to a double standard. He said the Group Areas Act was not discriminatory.

A minority within the party had called for the act to be revoked, but the move was rejected.

Mr. Botha said, "If other population groups have rights and a right of claim to humanitarian treatment, then I say that the whites, who in turn have their own minority groups, are also entitled to justice and to live in the manner they choose."

Mr. Botha has repeatedly emphasized his commitment to reforming apartheid. South Africa's system of separating people by race, but has resisted foreign and domestic pressure to dismantle it completely.

"We are dealing with a hypocritical Western world," Mr. Botha said.

"In the United States, President Ronald Reagan, who has much to say in his mispronouncing way about apartheid, is showing Indians into reservations," he said.

South African police officials said Wednesday that two blacks had been wounded and at least 56 arrested in racial violence that erupted in five segregated townships during the night.

They said racial violence had spread through five townships, from Pretoria in the north to Worcester in the southern Cape Province.

About 700 people, the overwhelming majority of them black, have been killed in 13 months of racial unrest.

In Lusaka, Zambia, South Africa's outlawed African National Congress rejected Mr. Botha's latest political reform proposals, announced Monday, as meaningless, and a "treacherous charade" and a commitment to apartheid.

Mr. Botha's promise to appoint blacks to the president's advisory council to discuss their "own affairs" was "an attempt to give legitimacy to that apartheid institution," the group said. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Qadhafi Cancels Plans to Visit UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, has canceled plans to visit the United States for ceremonies later this month to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, according to a Libyan official.

Foreign Minister Ali Treiki told the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar on Monday night that Colonel Qadhafi would not visit because of "American threats against Libya" and "recent American measures taken against UN personnel of Libya and other countries," according to a report of the meeting.

On Sept. 15, a U.S. law took effect restricting travel of UN employees from Libya, the Soviet Union and four other nations. Mr. Treiki said that the action ran contrary to the UN charter. "We think that the time has come to move the UN headquarters if the United States continues taking these measures," he said.

Top Soviet, Chinese Ministers to Meet

BEIJING (Reuters) — A senior Soviet diplomatic official said Wednesday that the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers had agreed to exchange visits, the first such meetings since relations between the two nations deteriorated in the early 1960s.

"We have agreed in principle to exchange visits," the Soviet Union's deputy foreign minister, Leonid F. Il'yichev, said at Beijing airport after arriving for the seventh round of talks on normalizing Chinese-Soviet relations.

China's foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, met his new Soviet counterpart, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, for the first time in New York last week and they exchanged invitations, the official Xinhua news agency said the next day. But that report did not specify whether they had accepted. Mr. Il'yichev said that the dates would be settled through talks at diplomatic level.

Reagan Is Told of Division on Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republican congressional leaders said Wednesday that they had little hope for passage of a tax-revision bill this year, and they reported to President Ronald Reagan that there are serious divisions in the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, of Kansas, said that if his chamber gets the bill from the House by Nov. 1, "that will give us time to act this year," although it "will be very close."

The House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, of Illinois, said that even if the House meets the Nov. 1 deadline, the bill "may be in such form that this president simply could not buy it."

Bargain Wine Bill Vetoed in California

SACRAMENTO, California (LAT) — Governor George Deukmejian has vetoed as "unfair to consumers" legislation that would have outlawed bargain sales of prestige European wines and champagne by granting monopoly control to a few authorized importers. California vintners have argued that the bargain sales hurt domestic wineries.

Rejected Tuesday by Mr. Deukmejian, the wine bill was an attempt to stamp out a flourishing "gray market" that has been outmaneuvering authorized wine importers and undercutting authorized prices by as much as 50 percent.

The recent bargains have been made possible by the U.S. dollar's strength abroad and by a two-tiered price structure that French wineries have maintained for their top wines—a lower price for European consumers and a higher price for Americans. Gray marketeers buy the wines on the European retail market, pay for shipping, and still are able to undercut the price of official importers.



George Deukmejian

5 Policemen Hurt in Stuttgart Protests

FRANKFURT (UPI) — Hundreds of demonstrators throwing fireworks and paving stones battled police Wednesday in Stuttgart on the fifth day of rioting in West Germany. Five police were hurt and 200 protesters were arrested.

There has been daily violence in 15 cities since the death of Guenther Sare at a leftist demonstration against a rally of the extreme-rightist National Democratic Party.

More than 600 arrests have been made. The demonstrations turned violent Saturday after a demonstrator was crushed by a police vehicle in Frankfurt.

Bonn Wants Draftees to Serve Longer

BONN (AP) — The West German cabinet moved Wednesday to offset a projected drop in the country's armed forces by extending active duty for draftees to 18 months.

The measure, if approved by the parliament, would take effect July 1, 1989, a government spokesman said. Currently, all West German men age 18 and over who are physically fit must serve 15 months. The Defense Ministry has warned that military strength could fall below 300,000 by the end of the 1990s if something is not done.

The cabinet also voted to extend the period of "alternative service," or civilian jobs for conscientious objectors, from 20 to 24 months, the spokesman said.

For the Record

A woman injured by the bombing in Rome of a British Airways office died Tuesday. She was one of 14 people injured in the attack Sept. 25. A young Palestinian has been charged. (AP)

The fugitive leader of the underground Solidarity union in the seaport of Gdansk, Andrzej Michalowski, has been arrested for alleged "illegal actions," the news agency PAP said Wednesday. (UPI)

West Germany rejected a proposal by East Germany and Czechoslovakia for a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe. Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he wanted global, rather than regional, cuts. (Reuters)

Correction

A New York Times dispatch in Tuesday's editions misstated the involvement of General Electric Co. of the United States in the production of CAT scanners. The company's Japanese joint venture makes 25 percent of them; GE makes the rest itself in the United States.

Australia Calls French A-Tests 'Sabotage'

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The foreign minister of Australia has condemned France's refusal to cease nuclear testing in the South Pacific, calling the French government's actions "acts of sabotage on the territory of a nation which considers France to be its friend."

The French representative, Claude de Kemoularia, said his country had a right to conduct tests in the area because they were "essential to security." He repeated assurances that the testing posed no hazard to the region.

In a speech Tuesday to the General Assembly, the minister, William G. Hayden, said France "insists on provoking dispute through its testing policy and activities in the region."

After a tour last month of nuclear testing sites in the South Pacific, President François Mitterrand of

France invited the leaders of the 14 countries in the region to visit the area and verify its safety for themselves.

Mr. Hayden said that such assurances of safety were countered by the fact that France did not hold tests in its own area, instead of "where we and our friends live."

The French representative, Claude de Kemoularia, said his country had a right to conduct tests in the area because they were "essential to security." He repeated assurances that the testing posed no hazard to the region.

In his main address, Mr. Hayden also touched on other aspects of nuclear weapons. He said his country "declined to endorse" the American development of an anti-missile system, declaring that

"there should be no weapons in space."

He added that if such systems were already in place, they should be removed.

TV Crew Reported Blocked

French naval forces Wednesday blocked a French television crew from joining the protest tug Greenpeace before it reached the nuclear test site, Greenpeace protesters told Reuters in Wellington.

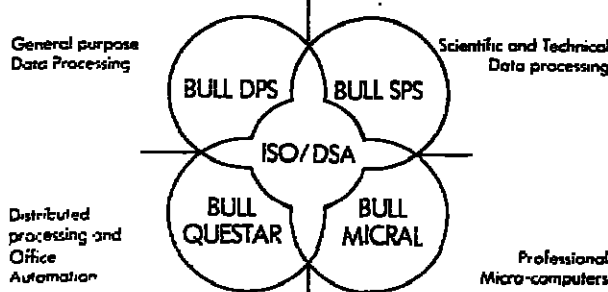
The radio operator on the protest yacht Vega said by radio that a French corvette shadowing the Greenpeace blocked the Gamma organization crew from boarding the ship in the Marquesas, the northernmost island chain in French Polynesia.

He said there had been no violence in the incident near the Mururoa atoll test site.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE
For Work, Academic, Life Experiences
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.
Los Angeles, California
90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

JEWELLERY WAS LOST
In a yellow attaché case in Geneva on September 6.
If anyone knows or finds any information leading to this, they will be rewarded generously. Please call:
22/456 523 or 21/391 523, SWITZERLAND.

New winter collection
ESCADA
at European export prices
Marie-Martine
8, Rue de Sèvres, Paris 6th.
Tel: (1) 222 18 44.
Credit cards



minals and workstations, is designed specifically for distributed information and office automation systems.

BULL Micral family of professional micro-computers combines high performance single and multi-user workstations with industry standards compatibility.

The DSA network architecture, adhering to international standards, enables all of these systems to communicate within homogeneous or mixed networks.

BULL tailors its solutions to the customer's specific needs, in cooperation with software houses, and in a close dialogue with the users.

BULL, the tree of communication.



BULL COMPUTERS. THE TREE OF COMMUNICATION.

BULL, the leading European manufacturer of information processing and office automation systems, provides European companies with a genuine alternative. In the four main areas of information processing, BULL offers coherent ranges of products. BULL DPS is the family of general purpose computers designed to cover the specific needs of every size of organization, from the smallest to the largest. At each level, an optimized version of GCOS - the General Comprehensive Operating System - ensures smooth evolution and upgrade in a 40 to 1 range of processing power.

BULL SPS systems form a family of powerful, sophisticated, specialized minis and super-minis for engineering, scientific and real-time applications in manufacturing and research.

The BULL Questar range of multi-purpose, ergonomic inter-

Ex-Pentagon Aide Cites Firms' 'Espionage Units'

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former Defense Department investigator has charged that as many as 25 military contractors have illegally obtained Pentagon documents to help them bid on government contracts. He said many of the companies have set up "espionage units" to steal the material.

Classified documents which are prohibited from ever leaving the Defense Department "are regularly trafficked among private consultants, companies in the procurement industry and military and civilian employees of the government," the investigator, Robert L. Segal, said in testimony prepared for a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

He said some of the companies revealed by a government investigation to have set up "espionage units" were "household names," but he did not identify any.

Mr. Segal told the administrative practices and procedure subcommittee that he was the chief investigator in the case against GTE Government Services Corp., a military contractor that last month became the first company indicted on charges stemming from the theft of classified Pentagon planning documents.

"GTE is but the tip of the proverbial iceberg," said Mr. Segal, who left the Defense Department's Criminal Investigative Service in January. He said there were 25 companies under investigation, many of which "appear to have espionage units whose main function is to obtain copies of highly classified documents in order to give their companies a competitive edge."

Mr. Segal testified at a hearing held to assess the performance of a special Justice Department unit that prosecutes procurement fraud. His testimony was suspended after a Justice Department official rushed to the microphone to warn that it might harm pending criminal cases.

A copy of Mr. Segal's prepared statement was mistakenly included in a packet of testimony distributed by a Senate staff member.

The Justice Department would not comment specifically on Mr. Segal's testimony, but said in a statement it contained "massive distortions."

At the hearing, the Defense Department's chief investigator of procurement fraud, Inspector General Joseph H. Sherick, acknowledged that the federal government remained "overmatched" in its attempt to ferret out fraudulent contracting practices.

"We're out there dealing with some very sophisticated schemes on how to take us to the cleaners," he said. Later, Mr. Sherick said that improvements had been made and that "we're overmatched now, but we won't be."

The subcommittee also released internal memos by the Justice Department and Defense Department in which the agencies blamed each other for the slow pace of cases developed on fraud.

Senator Charles E. Grassley, a Republican of Iowa who is chairman of the subcommittee, criticized the prosecution of procurement fraud cases and said, "Those of us who have watched the unit's performance for these three years are having a hard time not concluding the effort has been little more than show biz."

Victoria Toensing, deputy assistant attorney general in the Criminal Division of the Justice Department, defended the department's record, saying there were but a "handful" of such cases three years ago when the special unit was created.

Since, she said, the special unit and the department's fraud section have brought 34 indictments and criminal informations against 36 individuals and 10 corporations.

She noted that criminal prosecutions could be brought only in instances in which "fraudulent intent or corruption can be proved beyond a reasonable doubt."

"In the vast majority of cases of procurement waste or fraud," she said, "fraud either is not present or cannot be proven."

Navy Changing System

In a related matter, the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

The navy, acknowledging widespread problems in its supply system, told Congress on Tuesday that it was halting most purchases by officers aboard ships and was shifting the estimated \$300 million a year in procurement to shore facilities.

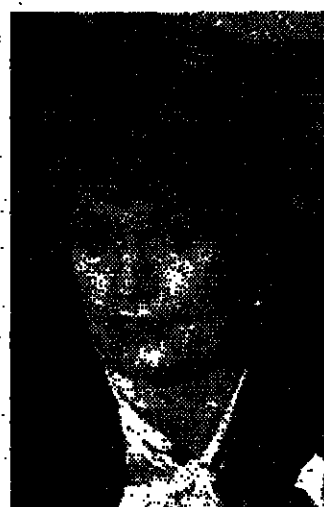
Testifying before the House Armed Services subcommittee on seapower, the supply system's assistant commander, Commodore James B. Whitaker, also said an internal investigation has found "we are vulnerable" to manipulation of the system's computers by corrupt insiders.

The investigation found "a number of problems which require immediate and effective corrective action," he said.

Commodore Whitaker disclosed that the navy was conducting a "cradle-to-grave inventory" of thousands of F-14 fighter jet parts like those federal prosecutors say were stolen from the supply system and smuggled to Iran.

He said the navy already had determined that none of the three classified parts for the F-14 and the 28 classified parts for the plane's Phoenix missile system are missing.

The rest of the thousands of components for the two weapons do not have secret classifications and were not covered by the review, made after authorities in San Diego broke up the smuggling ring last July.



Margaret M. Heckler

Senate Panel Examines Air Safety

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board has testified that he is concerned about the shortage of experienced air traffic controllers, the ability of U.S. inspectors to monitor airlines, and a "trend" toward hazardous incidents on crowded runways.

Jim Barnett, whose agency investigates airline accidents, told a Senate subcommittee Tuesday that, despite his concerns, airline travel continues to be "the safest way to travel."

Investigators have found no "common denominator" that would link any of the air crashes this year, he said.

Several accidents have made 1985 the worst year for aviation safety. There have been nearly 1,500 fatalities involving U.S. airlines or U.S.-made aircraft this year.

During the Senate hearing, the administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Donald D. Engen, defended his agency and said, "We're keeping the system safe." He vowed to aggressively enforce air safety regulations.

Other witnesses suggested there are signs that controllers, many of them hired in the last few years, may be overworked.

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole has said that the government plans to hire nearly 1,000 additional controllers over the next two years, bringing the force to about 15,000, but safety experts noted it may be two to three years before they can handle traffic at congested terminals.

Captain Louis McNair, an official of the Air Line Pilots Association, told the panel: "Our greatest concern is the continuing and growing demand to handle more and more aircraft by a relatively inexperienced controller work force."

Heckler Dismissal Has Regan Stamp Corporate Chain of Command Tightens in White House

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, denying that his chief of staff was responsible for dismissing Margaret M. Heckler from the cabinet, said of Donald T. Regan, "He's on our side."

But senior administration officials familiar with the sequence of events that led to Mrs. Heckler's removal as secretary of health and human services said Mr. Regan had never sided with her and was determined to force her out of the cabinet. She is to be nominated as ambassador to Ireland.

Since Mr. Regan left the Treasury Department early this year in a job switch with James A. Baker 3d, he has made no secret of his desire to put a corporate stamp on the president's cabinet and push out those whose style or competence he questioned.

Mrs. Heckler's supporters and critics say that her case was an example of how Mr. Regan has succeeded in making his job as chief of staff different from that of his predecessors. Under him, the White House has become hierarchical. The Regan team, an official said with pride last week, "carries out his directions."

It is not new for a Regan chief of staff to take aim at a member of the cabinet. Mr. Baker openly called for the removal of Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan when Mr. Donovan came under investigation for alleged links to mob figures. Several White House officials, including Mr. Baker and Edwin Meese 3d, then a White House counselor, participated in the conflicts that led to the resignation of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig.

White House officials also played key roles in the resignations of James G. Watt as secretary of the Interior Department and Anne M. Burford as head of the Environmental Protection Agency.

But in all of these resignations, the president remained distanced from the maneuverings of his aides. They never put him in the public position of dismissing a cabinet member, or of trying to represent a dismissal as akin to a promotion.

For a long succession of Regan chiefs of staff, both in Sacramento when he was governor of California and in Washington, it was axiomatic that Mr. Regan was uncomfortable with personnel decisions and that he "never fired anybody."

During Mr. Regan's first term, the conflicting power centers in the

White House gave embattled cabinet officials an opportunity to find allies. Mr. Meese rallied to the support of Mr. Donovan. Mr. Baker spoke up for David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and may have saved his job when Mr. Meese and others contended that Mr. Stock-

NEWS ANALYSIS

man should be dismissed because of his published confessions of doubts about Mr. Regan's economic program.

But in the second-term White House, where Mr. Regan is the undisputed strong man, there are no rival power centers that can be used as a court of appeals by a cabinet official who falls into disfavor.

A White House official said Mr. Regan sent Mrs. Heckler "signals of nuclear proportions" that he wanted her to leave.

"She refused to hear the signals," the official said.

Mrs. Heckler, 54, a former Republican congresswoman from Massachusetts appointed in 1983, has been considered by administration conservatives as being too lib-

eral. Her appointment was made in part to blunt charges of unfairness in administration policies dealing with the poor. But by most accounts, Mr. Regan's objections were almost entirely to Mrs. Heckler's political manner and personal style rather than her ideology.

"She was very individualistic and wanted to deal with the president directly," said a senior White House official. Mrs. Heckler, the official said, didn't conform "to Regan's idea of what a Cabinet secretary ought to be."

Associates of Mr. Regan said he arrived in the White House determined to replace Mrs. Heckler. His negative views may have been reinforced by Jack Svahn, the chief of policy development and then Mrs. Heckler's deputy, who considered her a poor administrator. Mrs. Heckler fought back, which only increased Mr. Regan's determination to dismiss her, officials said.

The chief of staff prepared "talking points" for the president, one of which described the Dublin post as a "promotion." A White House official said Mr. Regan, who is proud of his Irish roots, agreed to make the argument to a skeptical White House press corps.

Cuba's 'Mariel' Refugees Legally Accepted in U.S.

By George Volsky
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Every day, five days a week, about 225 Cuban refugees are interviewed here by special Immigration and Naturalization Service examiners, and practically all of them become permanent residents of the United States.

Five years ago these men and women were part of a group of 125,000 refugees who came to this country from the port of Mariel, west of Havana, in what was perhaps one of the most controversial migrations in American history.

Many of these refugees experienced discrimination and economic hardships far worse than had earlier waves of immigrants from Cuba, but, with their new status as residents, they are beginning to merge into the mainstream of American cultural and economic life.

"We from Mariel had to begin from zero," said Eduardo Suarez, a television cameraman in Miami.

"In five years, we have done what those before us took 20 years to accomplish."

Perry A. Rivkind, district director of the immigration service office in Miami, said "Fidel Castro sent us a lot of riffs, but most of the Mariel people are hard-working, legitimate people."

When President Jimmy Carter authorized the immigration in April 1980, it was envisioned by Washington as an orderly process of transporting aboard U.S. vessels some 20,000 Cubans who were either relatives of Cubans already here, dissidents or former political prisoners.

But the immigration turned into a huge, disorderly exodus, manipulated by the Castro government, which placed on boats bound for Key West, Florida, more than six times as many refugees as expected, including thousands of prison inmates, mental patients and others whom Havana called "antisocial elements."

Shuttle Set for Secret U.S. Mission

By James Gerstenzang
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force plans Thursday to inaugurate the fourth space shuttle, the Atlantis, in a secret mission that is expected to orbit two satellites designed to relay missile-launching orders from the president to military commanders in the field.

Air force officials have divulged little about the flight and refused Monday to comment on the cargo.

But testimony by Pentagon officials before Congress, data about the satellites and schedules for other shuttle flights dedicated to military uses point to Atlantis' role in launching the military communications satellites.

There also have been suggestions that the flight, carrying a crew of five military officers, will be used to conduct experiments in connection with the U.S. space defense program.

The launch of the Atlantis will bring into service the last shuttle that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is authorized to build. At 169,680 pounds (76,915 kilograms), it is lighter than the other three — Columbia, Chal-

enger and Discovery. Along with Discovery, it has been strengthened to withstand the greater heat and stress it will face when launched into polar orbit from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

Thursday's mission is the second that will carry Pentagon cargo exclusively. The first, on Jan. 24, launched a satellite designed to eavesdrop on the Soviet Union.

It is believed that the Atlantis will carry two satellites, to be orbit about 22,300 miles (36,150 kilometers) over the equator, known as Defense Satellite Communications Systems III.

The satellites are intended to provide communications links between military command centers and U.S. forces around the globe, according to John Pike, a space weapons expert on the staff of the Federation of American Scientists.

In addition, the system contains

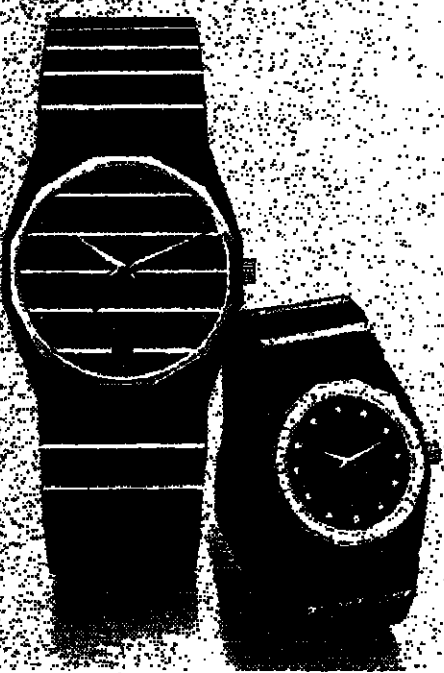
electronics equipment known as single-channel transponders, intended to relay emergency war orders from the national command authorities, beginning with the president, to strategic forces.

In the event of a nuclear attack launched by the United States, it would be one of the key links in the communications network that would be used "to tell the bombers and ICBMs to go," Mr. Pike said.

By the early 1990s the air force hopes to have obtained 14 of the satellites, according to testimony before Congress, thus installing a redundant system to protect the communications network against strikes by anti-satellite weapons.

The satellites, expected to cost about \$100 million each and made by General Electric Co., are intended to replace a decade-old system described by a Pentagon official as failing.

CONCORD MARINER.SG



Concord Mariner. 18 kt. gold, black chromium stainless steel, quartz, water-resistant. An art carried to perfection in Swiss watches.

Geneve: Chimento SA, Facet, Horlogerie du Rhône SA, Bijouterie du Grand Casino, Kunz, Jacques Zbinden, Zuzich: Berth, Brenner, Chronometrie Beyer, Uut, Koehler, Stahel, Leuzer: Bader, Ruckli, Senter, Jewels.

NOTICE

Seven senior American admissions officers from The Claremont Colleges, Reed College, Earlham College, Sarah Lawrence College, Hampshire College and Skidmore College cordially invite prospective applicants, their parents, and secondary school college advisors to meet with them at the following times and locations:

November 5, 1984 - 8:30-9:30 p.m.
The American School in London
28 Loudoun Rd., London NW8, ONP.

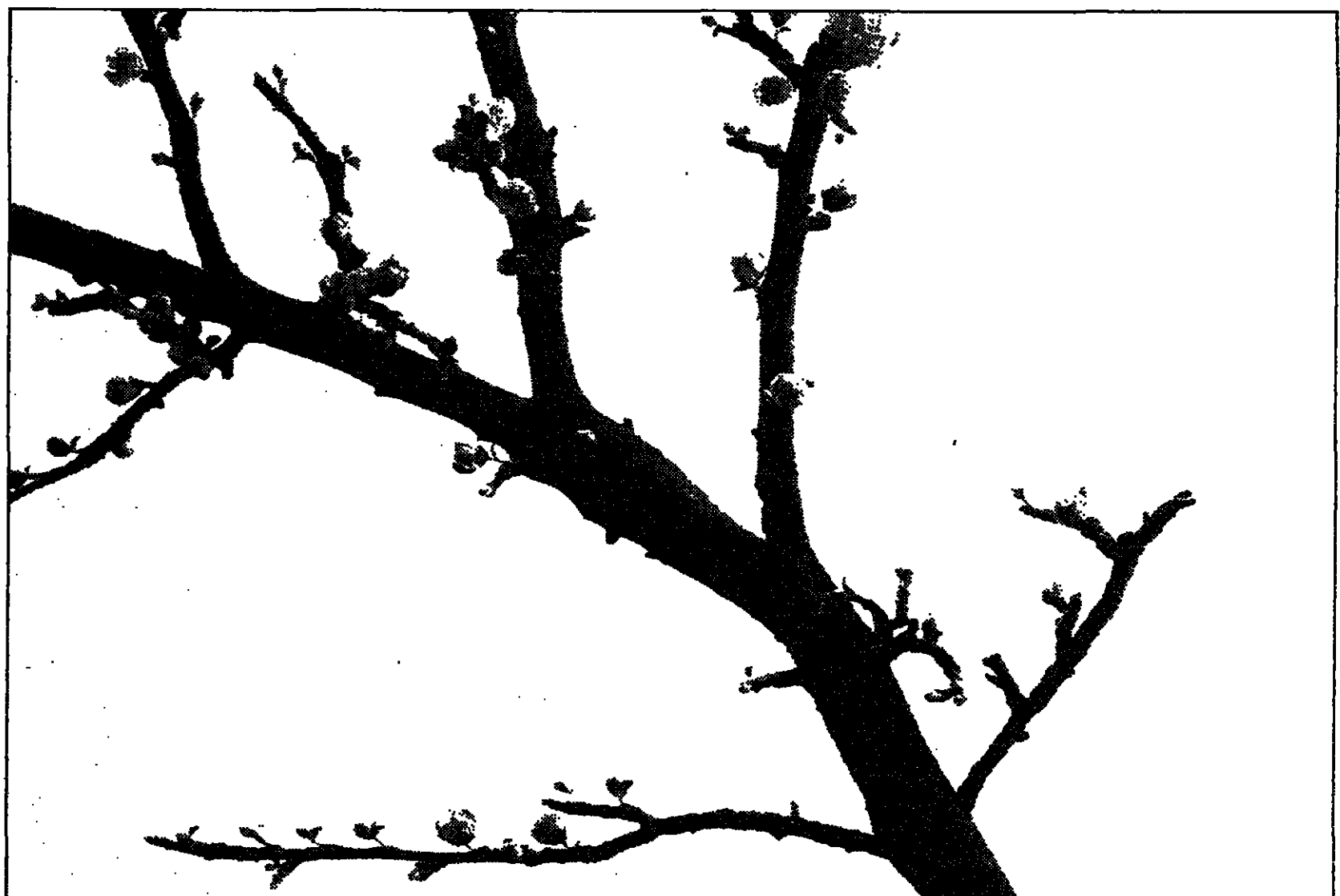
November 8, 1984 - 18:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.
The Netherlands America Committee
for Educational Exchange
Nieuwe Spiegelstraat 26, Amsterdam.

November 9, 1984 - 4:30-5:30 p.m.
The International School of Brussels
19, Kattenberg-Boulevard
1170 Brussels, Belgium.

November 10, 1984 - 2:30-5:30 p.m.
The Milan International School
18, Avenue de Suffrin, Paris, France.

November 12, 1984 - 7:30-10:30 a.m.
International School of Geneva
La Grande Boissière
62, Route de Chêne
1208 Geneva, Switzerland.

November 14, 1984 - 1:30-3:30 p.m.
European Council College For
Canadian Pacific Hotel
Frankfurt/Main, West Germany.



BULL QUESTAR 400. YOUR ROUTE INTO COMPUTING AND OFFICE AUTOMATION.

Today, many companies want both distributed data processing and office automation. BULL Questar 400 workstations lead to personalized solutions that blossom into a completely integrated information and communication system for your company. Not only does every workstation provide all the advantages of powerful desktop computing, but also direct access to your company's mainframe, whether BULL or another manufacturer. Indeed, BULL Questar 400 workstations can be compact autonomous units in their own right

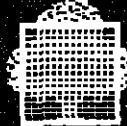
capable of word processing, spreadsheeting, business graphics or running market-standard micro applications. And they offer a full range of communication software. So you continue to use and build into your company's existing information network.

Turn to your BULL Questar 400 workstation and share facts either locally or over any distance with a central computer system. And because you define access conditions to your local data base, information vitally important to your department or office is always on hand, but only for the people who need it.

BULL Questar 400 workstations are very comfortable to use and extremely reliable as well. Human factors engineering - in hardware and software - blended with modular design guarantees maximum user satisfaction, with minimum maintenance requirements.

BULL Questar 400: Your route into computing and office automation.

Bull



Marcos Foes Begin to Confront U.S. Bases

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

OLONGAPO, the Philippines — Richard Gordon, the mayor of this mountain-rimmed port, puts it bluntly: "Olongapo is a company town." In Olongapo's case, the company happens to be the Pentagon.

The town's nightclubs, bars, hotels, restaurants, massage parlors and 250,000 people are almost wholly dependent on the huge U.S. naval base at Subic Bay, whose grounds cover an area slightly larger than Manhattan and whose gates open into Olongapo's main street.

Yet in Olongapo, and even in the mayor's office, there is a hint of the ambivalence Filipinos increasingly express toward the presence of two big U.S. military bases on their soil, Subic Bay and the nearby Clark Air Base.

Mr. Gordon recognizes that the American base is his town's lifeblood, and at a time when the Philippine economy is depressed and businesses are closing down, he notes with relief, "No one is being laid off here, thanks to the U.S. Navy."

Mr. Gordon also speaks knowledgeably of the Soviet buildup in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, 70 minutes away by jet across the South China Sea.

Yet the mayor acknowledges that he has other feelings as well. "As a principle, no one wants the foreign bases here," said Mr. Gordon, 40, whose father, a former mayor of Olongapo, fought for the town's independence. Until 1959, Olongapo, which lies 50 miles (80 kilometers) northwest of Manila, was part of the Subic base.

U.S. strategic interests in the Philippines are now confronting a rising wave of sentiment against the bases. The movement is partly a resurgence of Filipino nationalism and partly a reaction to continuing U.S. economic and military support for the embattled government of Ferdinand E. Marcos.

To the left, including a fast-growing Communist insurgency, the military bases are a symbol of America's neocolonial influence.

Failure of Ariane Rocket Is Linked to Leaky Valve

The Associated Press

PARIS — Officials say a leaky valve in a motor caused the failure of the European Space Agency's satellite launch from Kourou, Guyana, on Sept. 13.

Arianespace, which markets the space agency's Ariane rocket, said Tuesday that the leak occurred in a valve controlling the injection of hydrogen into a third-stage motor. Scientists destroyed the rocket when it went out of control shortly after launch.

and Washington's backing for Mr. Marcos. At anti-government demonstrations in Manila, the removal of the American bases is a rallying point, along with calls for the overthrow of the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship."

Moreover, with stepped-up opposition to the Marcos government and increasing influence of the left, more middle-of-the-road politicians have come out against the bases. Last December, a dozen prominent opposition leaders signed an agreement that foreign bases must be removed.

Although opposition to the bases is vocal and growing, it does not yet appear to command majority opinion. In an independent nationwide poll issued last month, 43 percent of Filipinos surveyed agreed that the American bases should "be kept or tolerated," and only 23 percent disagreed.

The agreement between Manila and Washington permitting American use of the bases does not expire

until 1991. But the health of Mr. Marcos, 67, is uncertain, and the position of any successor government toward the bases is unpredictable.

"The loss of the bases in the Philippines would be a body blow to Western strategic interests in the Pacific and globally," a U.S. diplomat said.

As a fallback, the United States is trying to lease alternative sites in Guam and on the islands of Micronesia and the Northern Marianas. Military estimates of the cost and time that would be required to replace Subic and Clark range from \$2 billion and three years to \$5 billion and eight years.

It would be impossible to equal the location or the skilled work force at Subic, the center of support operations for the 90 ships, 530 aircraft and 70,000 troops of the 7th Fleet in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Subic lies at the center of the ocean lanes running from the Sea

of Japan to the east coast of Africa. The Marianas, by contrast, are far more peripherally situated, being four days sailing time from Subic.

Guam, too, is more remote. The navy estimates that a day's work shift at Subic costs about one-sixth the rate in Japan and one-seventh that in the United States.

The central indictment of U.S. foreign policy in the Philippines, heard from both Marcos opponents and congressional critics, is that Washington is focused single-mindedly on the bases. Washington's fixation, they argue, undermines its efforts to press the Marcos government for political and economic changes.

"Despite all the pretty rhetoric about America's moral and historical interests in the Philippines, the military bases are the central consideration to the U.S.," said Jaime V. Ongpin, a leading businessman and a Marcos opponent. "And American policy is held hostage to them."

Thousands of Students in Chinese City Protest Japanese Trading Policies

Reuters

BEIJING — Thousands of Chinese students in the central city of Xian have protested against Japanese trade policies and a visit by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to a Tokyo war memorial, witnesses said Wednesday.

They said between 5,000 and 10,000 students from different colleges gathered Tuesday for five hours on a city square. Some students made speeches denouncing Mr. Nakasone for visiting a shrine to Japan's war dead, including those who invaded China in the 1930s and 1940s.

A statement from the Chinese Foreign Ministry appeared to indicate official sympathy for the ideas behind the student protests, although the government did not organize the demonstrations, foreign diplomats said.

Many students demanded that China put restrictions on trade with Japan, to halt what they said was the dumping of inferior Japanese goods on the Chinese market, a witness said by telephone from Xian.

"Some of the speeches sounded pretty angry, but overall there was a holiday mood," the witness said. "Xian, a former imperial capital of China, is about 600 miles (1,000 kilometers) southwest of Beijing."

The Xian protest follows similar demonstrations in Beijing last

month when several hundred students paraded on Tiananmen square with banners attacking Mr. Nakasone and the "second Japanese invasion," a reference to the flood of Japanese consumer goods entering China in recent years.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said after the Beijing protest that the official visit by Mr. Nakasone to Tokyo's Yasukuni shrine had seriously hurt Chinese feelings.

A witness said the Xian protest, on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, had been announced on posters written by national student union officials.

China's official press has also expressed dissatisfaction with Japanese trade policies.

Survivors Claim That Ugandan Troops Massacred 24 in Retreat From Village

Agence France-Presse

MITYANA, Uganda — Troops of the Ugandan government massacred at least 24 civilians with grenades and automatic weapons and pillaged houses and shops as the army retreated from advancing rebel forces, surviving residents reported.

One of them said 18 people had been herded into a group by soldiers, and killed by grenades fired from a launcher.

More Imports Promised

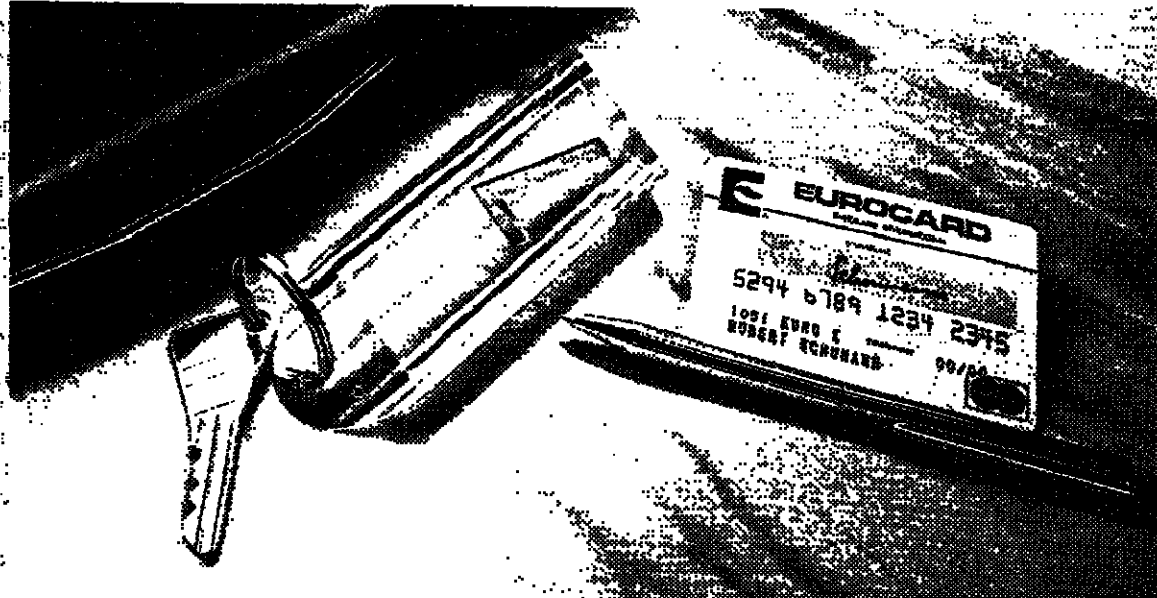
Mr. Nakasone has promised to increase Japan's imports from China to "solve the problem of trade imbalance," the official press agency Xinhua reported Wednesday in Beijing, according to The Associated Press.

Xinhua said Mr. Nakasone made the pledge when receiving a delegation of Chinese journalists Tuesday in Tokyo. It gave no details.

Since diplomatic relations were established between the former wartime foes in 1972, Japan has become China's biggest trading partner.

Japan's trade surplus with China climbed to \$2.84 billion in the first half of this year, compared with \$1.25 billion for the whole of 1984.

The worldwide hotel card.



EUROCARD®
Wherever you go.



Backed by 11 000 European banks in a worldwide partnership with Access and MasterCard.

Why Avis cars are faster.

RENT-A-CAR

0-50 km/h very slowly.

0-50 km/h very quickly.

We hope you'll never see a long queue at an Avis rental desk. Not that we don't like being popular. We do.

Which is why we've introduced ways of getting you into your car faster than anyone else.

Our Avis Express Card for instance. All those tedious questions you're usually asked are encoded on a magnetic strip.

When we run it through one of our computer terminals your rental agreement is printed automatically.

But it's not just our speed that's made us the largest rental company throughout Europe, Africa and the Middle East. (Around the world we're represented in 126 countries and more than 1100 airports.)

We may have the only direct world-

wide computer link in car rental.

But we also owe a lot to those three old-fashioned words.

We try harder.

AVIS

Avis features Opel cars.

OIL & MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES.

AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE OIL DAILY CONFERENCE LONDON OCTOBER 24-25, 1985.

"Surviving in a competitive environment" will be the theme of the sixth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties". The program, designed for senior executives in energy and related fields, will address the key issues affecting the current energy situation and assess future trends and strategies. H.E. Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia and President of the OPEC conference, and John S. Herrington, U.S. Energy Secretary, will head a distinguished group of speakers from Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and the United States.

OCTOBER 24

KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

— Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia.

COMPETITION FOR MARKET SHARE

— Moderator: Herman T. Franssen, Former Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris.
— H.F. Keping, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Keping Companies, Houston.
— Alvaro Parra, Managing Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (U.K.) S.A., London.
— Douglas Wade, Senior Energy Analyst, Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd., London.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF OPEC PRODUCT IMPORTS AND DOWNSTREAM STRATEGIES ON THE OIL MARKETS

— Nader H. Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd., London.

HOW TWO MAJOR OIL COMPANIES ARE SURVIVING IN A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT

— Allen E. Murray, President, Mobil Corporation, New York.

PRODUCERS AND REFINERS STRATEGIES IN AN ERA OF GROWING COMPETITION

— John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ashland Oil Incorporated, Ashland, Kentucky.
— Ego Malmivirta, General Manager, Neste Oy, Helsinki.
— Nicola Mongelli, Assistant to the Executive Vice President, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, Rome.
— Saud O. Ounallah, Manager, Supply Coordination, Petromin Participation, Dhahran.

OCTOBER 25

NEW OUTLOOKS FOR UNITED STATES' ENERGY POLICY

— The Honorable John S. Herrington, United States' Energy Secretary.

NORTH SEA OIL: SEED-CORN OF TOMORROW'S PROSPERITY

— John Moore, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.

THE EFFECT OF FLUCTUATING OIL PRICES ON THE BANKING SYSTEMS, SHARE VALUES, INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS AND WORLD BANK LOANS

— Robert B. Weaver, Senior Vice President and Global Petroleum Executive, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., N.Y.
— Peter Gignoux, Senior Vice President, Shearson Lehman Brothers Ltd., London.

MEGAMERGER TRENDS AND THE FUTURE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

— Robert L. Franklin, Founder and President, Lawrence Energy Associates Incorporated, Boston.

NON-CONVENTIONAL OIL SALES

— Nicholas G. Voite, Oil Consultant, London, The Hague.
— Charles L. Dohy, Managing Director, L.M. Fischel & Co. Ltd., London.
— Dieter Kempermann, Managing Director, Union Rheinische Braunkohlen Kraftstoff A.G.
— Rosemary McFadden, President, N.Y. Mercantile Exchange.
— Paul H. Frankel, President, Petroleum Economics Ltd.

CONFERENCE LOCATION:

Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington High Street, LONDON W8 4PT. Telephone: (441) 937 8000. Telex: 263151. A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. Please contact hotel directly.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant for the oil conference. ☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Please invoice.

SURNAME _____

FIRST NAME _____

POSITION _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/COUNTRY _____

TELEPHONE _____

TELEX _____

3-10-85

Dutch Leader Says NATO, Not U.S., Would Control Cruise Missile Firing

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers says that if U.S. cruise missiles are deployed in the Netherlands, the United States will not be allowed to use them "independently and without control."

Under a U.S.-Dutch deployment treaty being prepared, Mr. Lubbers said, the missiles "will never be fired without allied control and consultations." The general outlines of the agreement were specified by the government in a letter sent Tuesday to the Dutch parliament.

"In the treaty, we want to say explicitly that the missiles may only be used within the framework of the alliance," Mr. Lubbers said.

The Netherlands, he said, was not seeking a veto against possible use of the missiles.

The Dutch center-right coalition is to make a final decision on Nov. 1 whether to deploy the nuclear missiles. The Netherlands is the only one of the five North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations involved in the 1979 missile decision that has not decided on deployment.

Cruise missiles have been stationed in Britain, Italy and Belgium. Pershing-2 missiles are in West Germany, which also will take some cruise missiles. A total of 572 medium-range missiles are involved.

If deployed on Dutch soil, the missiles would be owned and manned by the United States, but military use would be subject to NATO procedure, Mr. Lubbers said.

In the view of the Dutch government, he said, NATO is an alliance of "free, sovereign nations who will all be involved in any decisions to be taken on the use of nuclear weaponry."

The proposed treaty is subject to Dutch parliamentary approval if the government decides to accept the 48 cruise missiles allotted under a 1979 NATO decision.

However, a U.S. embassy spokesman in The Hague said the American version will be an executive agreement that does not require congressional approval.

The proposed treaty's emphasis on alliance procedures and the outright rejection of a veto is viewed as a compromise between Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek and Defense Minister Job de Ruiter.

Mr. de Ruiter reportedly wanted to send a signal "designed to tell Washington, in a loud and clear voice, 'We need help in the heartland.'"

It is estimated that the federal Farm Credit Administration may

lied consultations in case of growing tensions between the superpowers, and emphasizing such procedures in a U.S.-Dutch treaty is unnecessary.

In 1984, the Dutch government announced it would only accept the cruise missiles if the Soviet Union deployed more than 378 SS-20 missiles by Nov. 1, 1985. Last month, NATO said, 441 SS-20 missiles, each with three nuclear warheads, were in place.



Ruud Lubbers

Iowa Law Aiding Farmers Is Activated by Governor

By James R. Dickenson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Governor Terry E. Branstad has proclaimed an economic emergency in Iowa, automatically activating a state law that enables farmers to go to court and request a one-year reprieve from foreclosure of their mortgages.

The debt-moratorium law requires farmers to make interest payments, but does not guarantee that any moratorium will be granted.

Mr. Branstad, a Republican, has been pressured by farm groups for months to proclaim the emergency and put the law into effect.

A spokesman for the governor said that about 40 percent of Iowa's 110,000 farmers were in severe financial trouble.

Mr. Branstad said Tuesday in Des Moines that he waited until the current farm bill expired Monday to send a signal "designed to tell Washington, in a loud and clear voice, 'We need help in the heartland.'"

It is estimated that the federal Farm Credit Administration may

foreclose on 10 percent to 12 percent of its farmer borrowers nationwide this fall.

Although the law does not guarantee a farmer a reprieve from foreclosure, it places the burden of proof on the lender before foreclosure.

The lender must demonstrate that he helped the farmer restructure his debt as advantageously as possible, that he helped the farmer get into federal and state aid programs and that the farmer had failed to make interest payments.

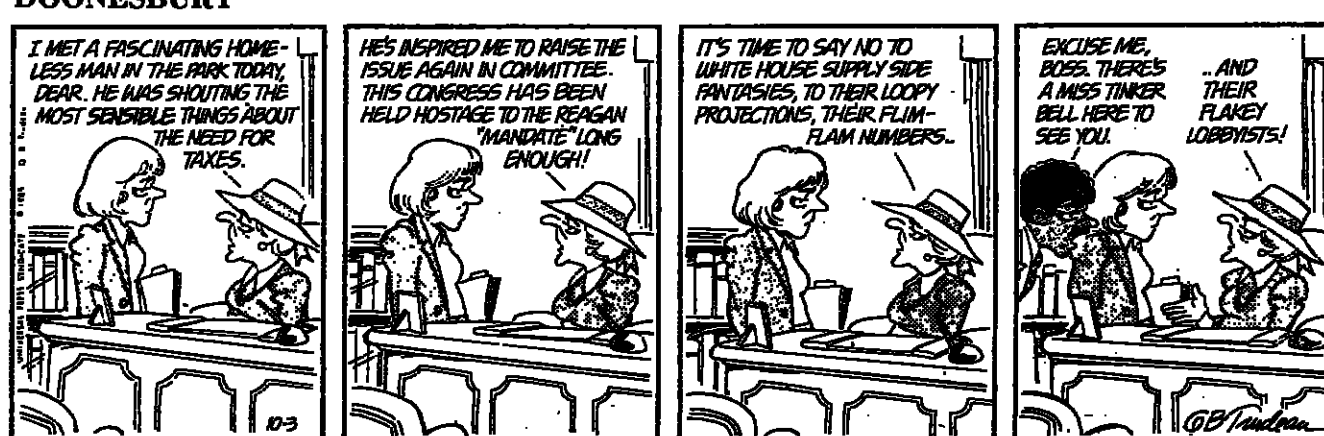
Bankers urged Mr. Branstad not to invoke the moratorium because it was likely to force them to lend loans to farmers in the worst financial straits.

House Works on Farm Bill

The House of Representatives continued work on farm legislation, which has occupied its attention for the last week. The New York Times reported Tuesday from Washington.

On a 334-93 vote, the representatives overwhelmingly defeated a proposal to freeze price supports for wheat and other major farm commodities next year.

DOONESBURY



THE TOTAL EXPRESS NETWORK

DOCUMENTS, PACKAGES, CARGO, ELECTRONIC IMAGE TRANSFER, MORE INFO, BULKY AT 100%

THE TOTAL EXPRESS NETWORK

Worldwide express service for documents, packages, cargo, electronic image transfer, more info, bulky at 100%.

Services include:

- Express delivery
- Express mail
- Express freight
- Express cargo
- Express mail international
- Express freight international
- Express cargo international
- Express mail international (air)
- Express freight international (air)
- Express cargo international (air)
- Express mail international (sea)
- Express freight international (sea)
- Express cargo international (sea)
- Express mail international (air/sea)
- Express freight international (air/sea)
- Express cargo international (air/sea)

THE TOTAL EXPRESS NETWORK

Worldwide express service for documents, packages, cargo, electronic image transfer, more info, bulky at 100%.

Services include:

- Express delivery
- Express mail
- Express freight
- Express cargo
- Express mail international
- Express freight international
- Express cargo international
- Express mail international (air)
- Express freight international (air)
- Express cargo international (air)
- Express mail international (sea)
- Express freight international (sea)
- Express cargo international (sea)
- Express mail international (air/sea)
- Express freight international (air/sea)
- Express cargo international (air/sea)

Forced Resignation of Barletta Seen As Army Move to Halt Murder Inquiry

By James LeMoyné
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY.—When the Panamanian Army forced the country's president to resign last week, it apparently was an effort to bury a growing murder scandal and to end a power struggle within the armed forces, according to Panamanian and foreign political experts here.

The army commander, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, returned from a trip to Europe on Sept. 25 to squelch unrest. The military coup probably was provoked, the political analysts said, by public demands for an investigation into the torture and decapitation two weeks ago of one of the army's leading critics, Dr. Hugo Spadafora.

Although no one seems to be absolutely certain of the chain of events, it appears that to soothe his opponents in the officer corps, General Noriega felt it necessary to depose President Nicolás Ardito Barletta, which he did Friday.

Mr. Barletta had hinted that he might appoint a commission to investigate Dr. Spadafora's killing. Several Panamanian political leaders, pointing to strong circumstantial evidence, say the killing almost certainly was carried out by the army, although perhaps not on General Noriega's orders.

Selected to become president by General Noriega, Mr. Barletta already was falling from favor because he had failed to revive the country's economy. He had alienated virtually every sector of Panamanian society with ineptly presented policies that offered the sour medicine of tightening taxes, cutting protecting tariffs and reducing privileges for labor unions, several sources in Panama City said.

According to Panamanian and foreign political analysts, General Noriega summarily summoned Mr. Barletta from the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York on Thursday night.

Mr. Barletta initially refused to resign, but finally gave in after being held and threatened for 14 hours, according to members of Mr. Barletta's family and other highly reliable sources.

He reportedly told a Panamanian television station, as well as friends, that something other than a dispute over economic policies had caused the army to force him to resign. The comment appears to lend weight to the belief that the army, which is known as the Panamanian Defense Force, deposed him to stop an investigation into Dr. Spadafora's death.

The killing, two weeks ago, seems to have focused discontent because it was an unusually brutal act in a country that has escaped the worst of the political violence that has swept the rest of Central America. Opposition leaders and Dr. Spadafora's family are continuing to demand that an independent commission be appointed to investigate his killing, and one of Dr. Spadafora's brothers is backing the demand with a hunger strike.

Mr. Spadafora was a medical doctor with a taste for revolutions. After fighting in Guinea-Bissau, he joined Edén Pastora Gómez, then a Sandinista guerrilla commander, in recruiting more than 300 Panamanians to help overthrow Anastasio Somoza, the Nicaraguan dictator, in 1979.

After joining Mr. Pastora again several years later to fight the Sandinista government they had helped put in power in Nicaragua, Dr.



Nicolás Ardito Barletta.

Spadafora left to become an adviser to the Miskito Indians.

In recent months, however, Dr. Spadafora had spoken of his hope of overthrowing General Noriega and freeing his country of army domination, according to friends and associates who were with him in Costa Rica. Dr. Spadafora also accused General Noriega of being a narcotics trafficker who has corrupted Panama.

According to his family and to an official report by the Costa Rican police presented to the Costa Rican government, Dr. Spadafora tried to slip across the border into Panama on Sept. 13. His decapitated body was found the next day just across the border, inside Costa Rica, stuffed in an old U.S. mail bag, according to the police report. His head has not been found.

Youths Continue Protests, Attacking Police in U.K.

Reuters

LIVERPOOL.—Youths hurled chunks of masonry at police Wednesday in Liverpool after a night of sporadic violence here and in London that brought out hundreds of riot police for the fourth consecutive day.

No injuries were reported in the violence. But police said 18 people were injured in the Toxteth district during the night when 300 youths attacked police patrols with bricks and gasoline bombs.

Four years ago, Toxteth was the scene of some of the worst of the disturbances that swept 20 British cities.

In the south London district of Peckham during the night, youths burned and looted stores for several hours.

Liverpool's Anglican bishop and Roman Catholic archbishop toured Toxteth during the night calling for calm. Police maintained a heavy presence Wednesday on streets littered with burned-out cars.

The trouble in Toxteth followed an outbreak of rioting last weekend in another south London district, Brixton, and a riot last month that devastated the Handsworth district of Birmingham.

Liverpool officials said tension had been rising for weeks as the city sank deeper into a financial crisis that threatens the jobs of 30,000 city employees.

The city council, which is nearly bankrupt and which is dominated by the leftist "militant tendency"

faction of the opposition Labor Party, began dismissing city employees after the Conservative government rejected a plea for emergency funds.

The council has attempted to defy the central government's withholding of grants in an effort to curb spending by local authorities.

David Shepherd, an Anglican bishop, said Wednesday that many people in Liverpool's black community felt a sense of deep resentment at the way the council was handling the crisis.

A police spokesman said that intensive efforts had been made to improve relations with the black community since the 1981 riots and that he hoped this would prevent an increase in tension.

"We're hopeful that with the co-operation of residents and bridges we've built since 1981, we can keep the area trouble-free," he said.

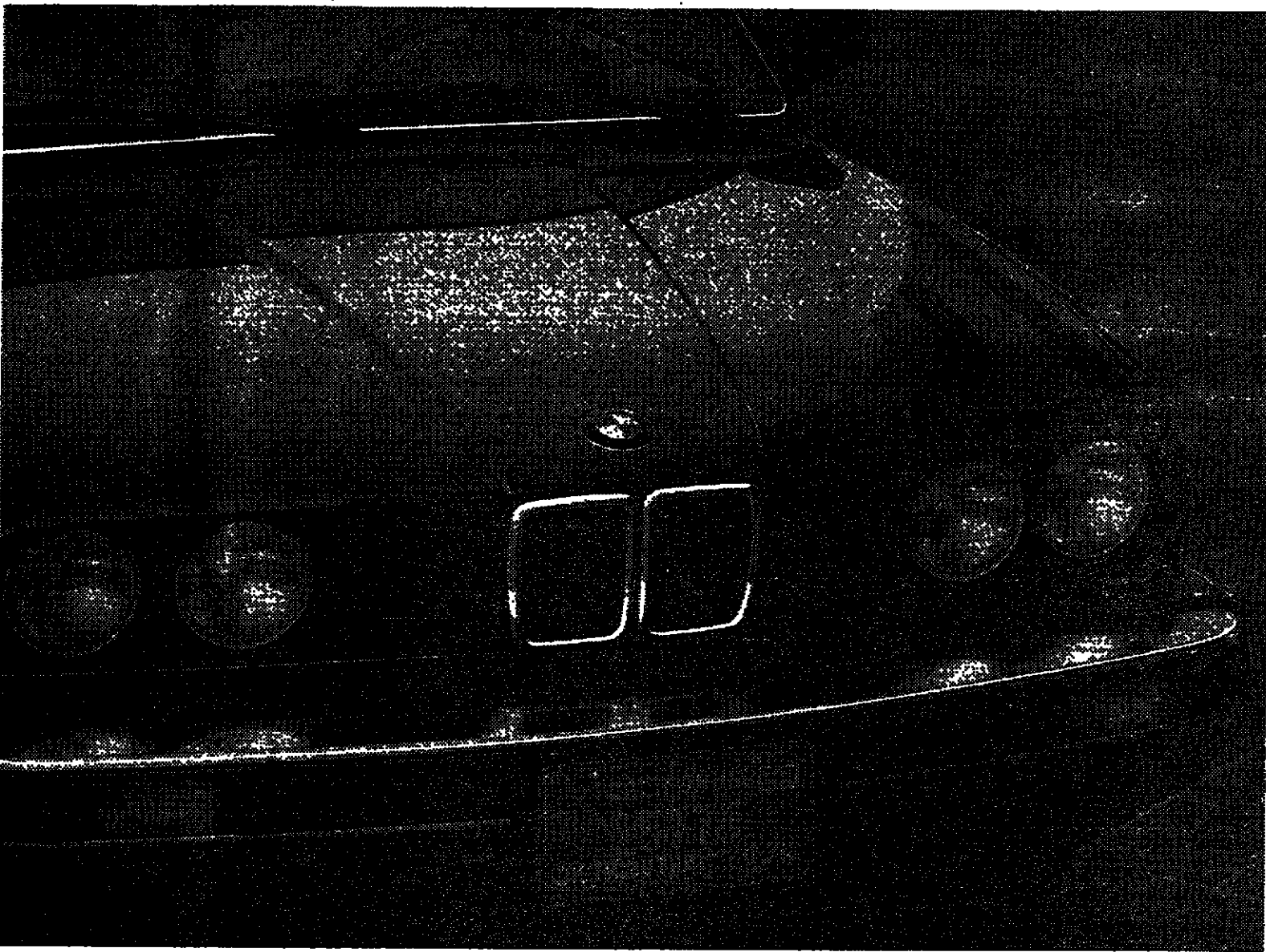
Like Brixton and Handsworth, Toxteth suffers from high unemployment and poor housing, and police say it is notorious for drug-dealing.

The area is Britain's oldest black community, dating back centuries to Liverpool's days as a center for the West Indies trade.

Princess Anne, the daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, was visiting a workshop for handicapped people just outside Toxteth when the Wednesday disturbance took place. Police said she was in no danger.

You can also judge the quality of a European car by its success in the toughest non-European markets.

BMW is one of the fastest growing exclusive car manufacturers in both the USA and Japan.



One way of recognising a car's quality is by its sales success in the really tough, highly competitive international market. And by its success with the kind of demanding drivers, who never accept a reputation at its face value, but are determined to know exactly what level of technical competence lies behind it, however high-sounding the name. It's with this type of buyer in particular that BMW is held in such high regard all over the world.

For instance, take the US over the past 8 months: with an increase in sales of 26%, BMW has without question been one of the fastest growing of all European manufacturers in that car-conscious country.

And in Japan, a country recognised for its critical appreciation of technological innovation, BMW has produced an impressive 35% increase in sales over the previous year. Again, a significantly better performance than any other comparable manufacturer.

The reason behind this worldwide success? A sum of ultra-modern, high quality technologies that you just can't find in such abundance on any competitive car.

That's why, for instance, knowledgeable drivers of exclusive compact cars everywhere are no longer satisfied simply with the "Made in Germany" mark of quality. Today, they are also increasingly looking for the "Made by BMW" symbol of innovation.

That's because the remarkable feature of all BMW cars, and especially its range of exclusive compact cars, is not so much the obvious gap between them and their second-class competitors, as the striking difference between them and every other so-called comparable alternative.

We think it's well worth your while taking a closer look at those fundamental differences. And that's an area where we believe we can give you some valuable and highly relevant hints.

Electronic fuel injection.

You'll be surprised how many cars with impressive-sounding names, and equally impressive price tags, still offer you only conventional carburettor technology. Not so BMW. For BMW the word "exclusive" means, more than anything else, the very latest technologies. That's why you'll discover that every BMW from the 3-Series 318i gives you all the performance, economy and environmental "friendliness" of electronic fuel injection — virtues that not only make a car contemporary but also contribute to its value in a strictly economic sense.

Digital Motor Electronics.

These days, any manufacturer with pretensions to quality, who doesn't offer Digital Motor Electronics (DME) in his model range, simply isn't offering you the best in engine technology. With BMW DME is a standard from the 325i. Digital Motor Electronic's completely computerised engine control system means significant advantages in terms of fuel composition and ignition timing, giving you far-reaching benefits in the areas of performance, consumption and exhaust emissions. And that again is the kind of technological progress you'll search for in vain on any competitive car.

6 cylinders from 2000 cc.

It goes without saying that an in-line 6 cylinder engine gives you noticeably greater running refinement than 4 or 5 cylinders. With BMW you can take a 6-cylinder engine for granted from 2 litres up (from 320i). The fact that 6-cylinder smoothness is a prerequisite for true class is doubly underlined by the way other manufacturers invariably feature it in their "upper class" and upper-priced models. It's also why people who prefer a 2-litre car, but don't want to sacrifice anything in driving refinement, always choose BMW.

Electronic safety technology.

BMW has never believed in reserving the best in technology for its more expensive flagship models. Especially when it comes to safety. That's why we offer the very latest ABS anti-lock braking system and the newest Airbag safety concept as options even on our compact range. But we don't stop there. You'll even discover that you can also have the world's most sophisticated integrated engine/transmission management system on a compact BMW, when you choose the optional BMW 4-speed automatic transmission with its electronic-hydraulic controls and 3 special direct-change gear programmes. All in all, the BMW 3-Series range offers you a level of technological sophistication that makes it abundantly clear what you have a right to expect today from a top-quality compact car. Sadly for some, but fortunately for us, you'll only find progress like that on a BMW.

A quick glance at any price vs performance chart will prove quite clearly to you that in terms of overall economy and value for money, there's really no better way to arrive than in a BMW. And we've only given you here just a very few reasons why all over the world not only aspiring but also technically knowledgeable drivers are increasingly insisting on BMW. Shouldn't you give the matter a second thought? You'll find yourself in good company. Drive BMW.

BMW cars. The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety.

BMW AG, Munich



Anxiety About AIDS Grows in Asia, But Few Cases Have Been Found

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE.—No victims of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, have been found in Malaysia but fear of the disease is so widespread that it has been given the label AIDS-induced Panic Syndrome.

Officials in Thailand worry that anti-AIDS campaigners may frighten away tourists. Singapore's sperm bank suffers from a lack of donors because people are worried about the disease. China has banned the import of human blood plasma in an attempt to prevent AIDS from entering the country, and the Indonesian Red Cross wants to bar homosexuals from donating blood.

Relatively few AIDS cases have been confirmed in at least six Asian nations, where foreign visitors and imported blood products receive much of the blame. Health experts say they expect many more cases to be reported, however, while anxiety seems to be spreading even faster than the virus.

"People are reading and hearing so much about AIDS," said Dr. Mahalingam Mahadevan, a Kuala Lumpur psychiatrist, "and this has created some kind of mass hysteria or acute panic."

Among the symptoms displayed by those suffering from anxiety over AIDS, the doctor said, are

depression, anxiety, irritability, lack of concentration and insomnia. AIDS, he said, afflicts those with vivid imaginations of the spectrum of abnormalities associated with AIDS.

"There are people spending money like crazy going overseas to have their blood tested just to make absolutely sure they are free of the AIDS virus," the doctor said.

"The fear of AIDS is causing chaos," he added. "It is threatening to break up families."

AIDS cripples the body's immune system, leaving victims vulnerable to other diseases, including cancer. The World Health Organization says it is most likely to strike homosexuals, abusers of injectable drugs who share needles, and hemophiliacs who require injections of blood clotting factors from donated blood.

The disease apparently can be spread by sexual contact, contaminated needles and blood transfusions, but not by casual contact.

No AIDS cases have been confirmed in Malaysia, according to Deputy Health Minister Kunjambboo Pathmanabhan, "but we want to make the people aware of the dangers of AIDS so that when it comes there is no panic."

"One day it is sure to come to our shores, too," he said. "We can't escape that."

The disease already has come to Japan, Thailand, China, Singapore, Indonesia and Hong Kong. Reports of AIDS in the Philippines in early September have not been confirmed, officials said, but a publicity campaign in conjunction with the World Health Organization has been started.

Singapore's Health Ministry makes the distinction that while no clinical cases have been detected, five high-risk individuals have been identified. People at high risk include homosexuals and prostitutes.

The country is spending two million Singapore dollars (almost \$922,000) to build defenses against AIDS. All blood donors now are screened. A booklet describing the disease is being distributed, 60,000 copies in English and 40,000 in Chinese.

An AIDS test is available at five clinics. The disease can be transmitted through semen, but there is no plan to ban artificial insemination because so little of it is done in Singapore.

"The sperm bank is dry because people are afraid to donate sperm," a Health Ministry spokesman said.

In Japan, where about 85 percent of blood coagulants used to treat hemophiliacs come from the United States, the number of AIDS victims has doubled from four to eight since May. Five of the victims are hemophiliacs.

The National Institute of Health said that 30 percent of Japan's 5,400 hemophiliacs harbor the AIDS virus and has warned that the number of victims will increase significantly in the next few years.

Xinhua, the official Chinese press agency, reported early in September that China's Ministry of Public Health had halted imports of all blood products except for a small quantity of human serum albumin. The ban includes frozen, liquid and dried human blood plasma, normal human immune globulin proteins, condensed platelets and several other blood products.

No AIDS has been reported among the Chinese although a tourist from Argentina died because of the disease in a Beijing hospital in June.

One death caused by AIDS has been reported in Thailand; the victim was a man who had just returned from studying in the United States. Eight other persons, including four male foreigners, are known to have the disease.

Salvage of Indian Jet Planned

Reuters

NEW DELHI.—Efforts to salvage vital wreckage from an Air India jet that crashed off Ireland in June will begin Tuesday, the Press Trust of India news agency said Wednesday. Officials said a new attempt would be made to discover why the plane crashed on a flight from Montreal to New Delhi, killing all 329 people on board.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Again, Mideast Violence

Again, violence intrudes upon peacemaking in the Middle East. A mainstream Palestinian Liberation Organization group claimed responsibility for murdering three Israelis in Cyprus, and, citing that deed, Israel has conducted air attacks on PLO headquarters in distant Tunis. The preliminary American judgment was unexceptionable, that the air strike was a legitimate act of self-defense. But the strike is also bound to burden even more an effort at reaching peace that was already having difficulty getting under way.

The Cyprus killings had made it marginally harder for Israel to stay the diplomatic course. The Tunis attack may weaken Yasser Arafat's work-with-Jordan wing of the PLO and leave King Hussein — embarrassed even as he visited Washington without the Palestinian partner he needs to step ahead. This would hurt King Hussein, dragging part of the PLO uncertainly behind him, has just endorsed "prompt and direct" negotiations with Israel. These previously unspoken words were taken in some quarters merely as an exercise he had to go through to help the Reagan administration withstand the Israel lobby's opposition to a new American arms sale to Jordan. But, in the Middle East, such words are important; people may live and die by them.

Despite the violence, the Jordanian arms package remains on the congressional agenda. Advocates of the sale have to press the Israelis and their congressional allies to grasp the strong American interest in the political health of King Hussein. They must press the king to

keep refining his terms. With a hostile Syria breathing down its neck, Jordan has a good military case for needing a new arms pipeline and a good political case for needing the visible mantle of American patronage.

When the king offered "prompt and direct" negotiations, the prime minister of Israel saluted his "vision of peace" and the opposition deputy prime minister dismissed his "verbiage." They joined in rejecting the Hussein demands that negotiations 1) take place in a United Nations forum including Moscow and 2) include the PLO.

But Israel should not want to leave an impression that while the king is moving, it is digging in. On the new arms package, the Israelis worry lest a rearmament Jordan join another Arab war against Israel. They might better worry that a Jordan frustrated in Washington may turn to another supplier, as Saudi Arabia has just turned to Britain, for arms on which there are no American controls.

Here a firm American attitude is essential. But the Reagan administration's effort to compose a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to negotiate with Israel is wobbling. No political decision is yet evident to invest the high-level prestige and energy necessary to advance a peace initiative and to cope with the regional turbulence it will surely generate. The administration's notion of linking arms sales and peace moves is sound, but the process has to be handled with care and — as the latest violence has shown — with all deliberate speed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Botha Embalms Apartheid

It is time to acknowledge a widespread misjudgment of South Africa's president, P. W. Botha. All year, with the storms of protest raging around him, he has been elaborating a blueprint for "reforming" the racist structure of apartheid. From afar he often seemed to be improvising, now soothing his nation's blacks, now rebuffing them, as if to stifle rebellion with ambiguity. But now that he has laid out his "manifesto for a new South Africa," only his foreign interpreters seem confused. For a man in his circumstance, he has been remarkably blunt, consistent and purposeful.

Mr. Botha is a semantic trickster. In one sentence he embraces "a united South Africa, one citizenship and a universal franchise." In the next, that becomes a South Africa of "units," with at least three categories of citizenship and a franchise that keeps voters a universe apart. In one breath, he describes black South Africans as a welter of distinctive "cultures." In the next, he calls them a single group that threatens to dominate the whites.

Yet despite these obfuscations, Mr. Botha offers a program for reform that is totally coherent. It is also pathetic.

Implicitly, he acknowledges that his predecessors failed in their attempt to turn 23 million blacks into citizens of 10 bars, "independent" homelands. In the service of that scheme, millions have been uprooted or abused as aliens in their own land. Without abandoning this geographical apartheid, Mr. Botha would let the much-needed urban blacks remain in segregated townships and would invent new "group" boundaries to cir-

cumscribe their political rights and muscle. The "homelands," four of which are labeled independent, could each become one or more "units" in Mr. Botha's reunited South Africa. So would the walled-off black townships. Blacks would participate in political "structures" on a unit basis, managing "their own" affairs, such as segregated education and housing, and having "a say at higher levels."

Even at higher levels, there could be no black chamber of Parliament alongside the new Asian and mixed-race chambers advising the white one. But a few blacks might be admitted to the still-more-advisory President's Council, to offer "inquiries and proposals."

That is the Botha reform, unaltered by any of his moods over the year. Black leaders who accept it might be consulted, but never those guided from "abroad" by the exiled leaders of banned black power organizations.

No less devious than the apartheid of "homelands," Mr. Botha's scheme is even more explicit in its racism. And it is even more plainly designed to let whites divide and dominate blacks, without yielding any power or privilege. All this in the same week that South Africa's white business leaders publicly urged negotiation with acknowledged black leaders "about power sharing," full citizenship "to all our peoples" and restoration of the rule of law.

Anton Rupert, a leading Afrikaner businessman, says, "Apartheid is dead, but the corpse stinks and it must be buried, not embalmed." President Botha remains, sly and stubborn, the embalmer.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Israeli Jets Over Tunisia

[Israel's bombing of the Palestine Liberation Organization's headquarters] is an indication that Israel prefers violence to the Palestinian-Jordanian peace initiative. Israel also chose Tunis to destabilize Tunisia, which is currently troubled by its neighbor Libya, and could bring the country closer to an anti-Western course, a fact Washington will not appreciate. The raid proves that faith in the United States and the will to negotiate, issues defended by moderate Arabs, bear no results.

— De Standaard (Brussels).

Once again Israel has struck. By destroying the PLO headquarters, it proclaimed to all that the peace efforts linking the PLO with Jordan's King Hussein and Egypt's [Hosni] Mubarak stand no chance of success.

The United States speaks of "legitimate" reprisals. [But] the Israeli operation struck hard at Tunisia, despite [Defense Minister Yitzhak] Rabin's assurances that the latter "was not our target." The raid is a catastrophic and unmitigated blow to a country that has advocated dialogue and speaks a language of reason while exposed to threats from Libya's Colonel Qadhafi. How are we to call on moderate Arabs to make themselves heard when their voices are drowned out by so many explo-

sions? More than the PLO, it was the negotiation process now under way that was the true target of the Israeli jet fighters. Given its other interests, can the United States watch the negotiations be destroyed?

— Le Monde (Paris).

Raising the Stakes in Geneva

President Reagan's decision to call, at short notice, a summit meeting of the Western powers has underlined what everybody already knew, but what Washington had hitherto denied: that the stakes for the November meeting in Geneva between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev are very high indeed.

For months now, Washington has been trying to play down expectations for the Geneva summit. The calling of a special Western summit meeting shows that President Reagan has been forced by the Soviet proposals for radical cuts in nuclear weapons to abandon the pretense that the November meeting can be just a low-key, get-acquainted session. A major arms control deal is now, in theory, up for negotiation and President Reagan cannot hope to dodge the issues raised by the Russian proposals when he meets Mr. Gorbachev.

— The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Edison a Disbeliever in Afterlife
NEW YORK — In a remarkable interview, Mr. Thomas A. Edison proclaimed himself an absolute disbeliever in the immortality of the soul or a future life. He denies the individuality of the human being, declaring that each man is merely a collection of cells, just as a city is a collection of human beings. "Will New York City go to heaven?" the inventor asked. "I cannot see any use of a future life. There is no more reason to believe the human brain, which you call a soul, is really such, than there is to believe that one of my phonographic records is one and is immortal. The brain is a record-making factory where the records are made and stored. It is a mere machine." Mr. Edison explained the will power which drives the brain as palpably a form of electricity and declared: "Whatever it is, it is material."

1935: Roosevelt Sees No U.S. War Role
SAN DIEGO — President Franklin D. Roosevelt, addressing the nation from the San Diego International Exposition [on Oct. 2], asserted that war was one of the gravest threats to the future of civilization, and reaffirmed the determination of the United States to remain unentangled in foreign wars. "It is not surprising," the President said, "that many of our citizens feel a deep sense of apprehension lest some nations repeat the folly of twenty years ago and drag civilization to a level from which recovery may be all but impossible. In the face of this, the American people can have but one concern and speak but one sentiment: Despite what happens in continents overseas, the United States shall and must remain, as long ago the Father of our Country prayed that it might remain, unentangled and free."



'How's this? You take a counterespionage boss and two minor-league spies in exchange for a top KGB agent and a mole to be named later.'

Playing the Nuclear Numbers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union's latest bid in the nuclear numbers game is better than no bid at all, but not much better. It keeps the propaganda game going, but it is an opener and not a winner.

Moscow proposed a 50-percent cut in U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons and presented it at Geneva as an insurance policy for the world. But as all policyholders know, it is important to read the fine print.

Fifty percent of what weapons? Not all nuclear weapons, it appears; not the Soviet medium-range weapons targeted on every North Atlantic Treaty Organization capital, but the U.S. medium-range, land, sea- and air-launched missiles targeted on the Soviet Union.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, gave the proposal a medium-bell: for once he was certainly right.

The Soviet proposition is something like this: Both Washington and Moscow have large numbers of intercontinental nuclear weapons that could hit one another. Let us cut them in half.

But first: You must also destroy half your medium-range missiles that could hit the Soviet Union.

And second: We will keep our medium-range missiles, since they cannot reach the United States (only Europe and the U.S. troops there where they have no right to be).

As I understand it, Moscow would agree to "concede" these points only on the understanding that the United States would promise not to test or deploy defensive weapons in outer space.

In effect, this is a proposal to play tennis with the net down when Mikhail Gorbachev is serving and to raise it when President Reagan is serving. Not surprisingly, Mr. Reagan did not think this was a very good deal.

So the numbers game goes on. Mr. Gorbachev will discover in his meetings this week with President Francois Mitterrand that his 50-50 proposal, leaving all those SS-20s aimed at the Arc de Triomphe or even at such nuisances as Le Monde, will not play in Paris.

The Reagan administration was very smart about this. It recognized that Moscow's 50-50 proposal made more sense than sense, and fixed up a little Western presumption

meeting with the European leaders, who would have more to lose by such a deal than anybody else. No doubt they will have something to say before Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev meet next month in Geneva.

And speaking of Geneva, it should be no surprise to the president that Moscow has come forward with what it calls an insurance policy for the peace of the world. In February 1932, one of the first of the Soviet ambassadors, Maxim Litvinov, made the first really startling Soviet proposal for world disarmament. He made Mr. Gorbachev sound like a piker.

"The Soviet Union," Mr. Litvinov said, "requires neither the increase of territory, nor the interference in the affairs of other nations to achieve its aim, and could therefore do without army, navy, military aviation and all other forms of armed forces."

He then dared the nations in the Geneva Palace of Peace to match this glorious vision. But they went out to lunch around the rim of the lake, and the Russians have blamed America at disarmament conferences ever since.

Still, something hopeful is afoot. Everybody is talking nonsense, as usual, but a lot of people are beginning to look at facts on the side.

In Moscow, for example, Mr. Gorbachev has come out against booze — a daring experiment in that country, with winter coming on.

In South Africa, the businessmen have suggested to the government that apartheid is not good for business.

In Washington, even supply-siders and conservative backsliders are beginning to agree that a \$200-million annual budget deficit, plus a \$150-billion annual trade deficit, plus a couple of trillion bucks of debt, is no daisy.

Even Mr. Reagan, who once vowed to avoid the "evil empire" and refused to compromise with "reckless Democratic spenders," is sitting down with both, and the Russians are talking to the wicked capitalists in Washington, whom they once said they would ignore.

But it is not too bad. If it were any better we wouldn't believe it, and if it were any worse we couldn't stand it.

The New York Times.

50,000 Holocaust Makers: How the World Got There

By John Ausland

This is the first of two articles.

OSLO — The nuclear powers have come to a strange pass. Unable to agree to get rid of the nuclear weapons they have scattered about the globe, they are now debating the wisdom of trying to erect a defensive shield. If it were not a potential tragedy, one would think it a joke.

How did we get ourselves into this mess? How did we manage to move in 40 years from a world with a single nuclear weapon to one with 50,000? It does no good to hurl accusations in one direction only; there is blame enough to go around. This becomes clear if one examines the phases the world has passed through on the road to today's huge nuclear stockpiles.

The first phase, as we have been reminded recently, opened in 1945 when a mushroom cloud rose over Hiroshima. In the United States and Europe, news of the attack was welcomed as a sign that a terrible war was nearing an end. Those of us who were set to take part in the invasion of Japan breathed a sigh of relief.

Yet the global turmoil left by two world wars has continued. While avoiding the worst, the world has experienced a series of lesser wars.

Meanwhile, a whole new arms industry has grown up to produce nuclear weapons. The military has devoted much attention to developing ideas on how to use them. In fairness,

it has also worked hard to prevent their accidental or unauthorized use; the fact there have been no accidental explosions testifies to this.

A growing group of civilian defense intellectuals has surrounded nuclear weapons with a complex theology. At first, the nuclear experts were able to work in the shadows. Then someone realized that the fallout from nuclear tests was contaminating the atmosphere.

Before the Russians had nuclear weapons, they happily pointed to their dangers and launched a campaign to "Ban the bomb." Later, they began adding to the fallout, with bigger and dirtier explosions.

President Eisenhower opened the second phase in the arms race when he authorized the Pentagon to go ahead with two weapons systems that changed the strategic equation: the solid-fueled missile and the nuclear-powered submarine. President Kennedy continued these programs, deciding that America needed 1,000 Minuteman intercontinental missiles and an array of submarine-based ballistic missiles.

Stalin's successors strove to match this pace but found it difficult. Soviet

scientists lagged, and inefficient Soviet industry provided a further drag. Even with the help of spies, the Russians made little headway against the comfortable American lead.

So when the first nuclear crisis came, over Cuba, Nikita Khrushchev had no choice but to back off in humiliation. This opened the third phase. The Soviet Politburo decided that it would never again be caught in such a subordinate position. It launched a huge military buildup.

In response to growing public concern, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev agreed in 1963 to end atmospheric testing. And the nuclear industries quietly kept turning out more and "better" nuclear arms.

The fourth phase began late in the 1960s, when the Russians started to deploy an anti-ballistic missile system around Moscow. The Johnson administration, under congressional pressure, decided to counter with a modest system of its own. Uncertain about Soviet intentions, the Pentagon hedged its bets by putting several warheads on each missile — the so-called MIRV system, which stands for multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles.

The Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty and the MIRV capability brought the United States and the Soviet Union to a fork in the road. In the end, Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev decided to limit anti-ballistic missiles but to proceed to develop their MIRVs. In fact, they never seriously discussed abandoning them.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, preoccupied with Vietnam, had said the decision on proceeding with multiple-warhead missiles should be left to the Pentagon. He and others involved in the decision now say they made a mistake and that single-warhead missiles provide greater stability.

The Russians were not helped by their brutal invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and refusal to negotiate seriously about MIRVs until they had the requisite technology.

Both superpowers, meanwhile, continued to equip their ground, air and naval forces with so-called tactical nuclear weapons. The number deployed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Western Europe rose to 7,000, with no rational idea of how they could be used, or what a Soviet retaliation in kind would mean.

Ironically, it was not the growing U.S. and Soviet strategic forces targeted on each other that reawakened European public interest in nuclear weapons. The European and American publics were shaken out of their sleep by a NATO decision to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe, in response to the Soviet deployment of the SS-20.

So the fifth phase opened in 1979 when Europeans and Americans suddenly found themselves living in the shadow of tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. Thus began a debate that is still in progress.

International Herald Tribune.

A Theory on Post-Gloria Depression

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — When the moment of enlightenment finally came, we were sitting around a kitchen table laden with candles, looking for all the world like believers at a séance. The first sign of life in our technological universe was not, however, a supernatural knock on the table. It was the reassuring hum of the refrigerator.

Somewhere in the house a radio was heard, then the light switches sprang back in action, and soon the neighborhood was out on the street, singing the praises of Thomas Edison and his entire crew. After two days in the dark, Hurricane Gloria was officially over on this block.

We stood around for a few minutes sharing reports of damage to a fence here, a tree there, branches everywhere. We lingered longer over the details of food that had been defrosted and bodies that had gone unwashed. There was the strangest aura in the air: some of us felt just the oddest bit giddy.

It was as if, having been prepared to suffer the worst, the worst had not been bad enough. There we were, huddled together, not the ready to be tested, adrenaline pumping, a contender in the ring. But three rounds into the main

event, the fight was called off. In New England, Gloria was impressive, but not the advertised killer hurricane of the century. The reaction in the calm after the storm was of relief tinged, weirdly, with regret. Expecting a moment of glory, some ended up with a modest case of post-Gloria depression.

What a curious event in the annals of human meteorology. How do you figure the touch of disappointment at having been spared a disaster? The flood that does not crest after we have sandbagged the city. The typhoon that fades after we have evacuated to the gym.

Many, I suppose, feel an anticlimax. In the day before Gloria's arrival, people geared up for survival with the purposeful pleasure of the mammoth disasters of civilization. This was not gridlock, it was wind and water. One day people rounded up the lawn furniture, stockpiled flashlight batteries and put masking tape on the plate-glass windows. But the next day the winds looked a bit silly.

The newscasters behaved as if

they had stock in Gloria and the market was falling faster than the wind velocity. The more the forecast brightened, the gloomier the forecasters. They were looking forward to devastation, and all they got were chimneys and roofs.

What this post-Gloria depression, or any other comes down to is the Three Little Pigs Theory of Life. We all grew up assuming that the hero of the fairy tale was the pig who built the brick house. He was probably a pig of a pig, a workaholic bore. But he was ready for trouble. I can imagine him sitting snugly in his house for months, maybe years, just waiting for the wolf to show up. But what if the wolf had never come? What if the wolf hadn't blown in the other two houses? What if his huff and his puff hadn't been up to snuff?

Well, somewhere in Gloria's race up the East Coast, her blow left a bit and the operative fairy tale switched from the Three Little Pigs to Chicken Little, leaving some of the natives feeling a bit let down. It is an odd one, I for one, would always rather be safe than sorry. Until this week, it never occurred to me that you could be both.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Trouble in the Southwest Pacific

By Owen Harries

WASHINGTON — Interest in the sinking of the Greenpeace ship in New Zealand has focused on the tragedy in Paris. But it also highlights the fact that in a remarkably short period, the southwest Pacific has been transformed from about the most tranquil region on Earth to one of the most turbulent.

The ANZUS alliance is in disarray over visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed U.S. ships to New Zealand. Large sections of the governing Australian and New Zealand Labor parties favor withdrawal from the alliance, and nonalignment. Thirteen countries in the region recently signed a treaty to make the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone, declaring their opposition to the acquisition, stationing and testing of nuclear weapons. Moscow, realizing that the treaty serves only to limit Western options, promptly welcomed it.

The French department of New Caledonia is the scene of unrest and violence; a recent election there showed that its population remains deeply divided over the question of independence. Members of one of the parties involved have been to Libya for advice and instruction. Cuba is taking an interest in the new micro-state of Vanuatu, sponsoring its admission to the nonaligned movement.

The Soviet Union, hitherto successfully excluded from the region, has gained a toehold there in the form

of a fishing agreement with another microstate, Kiribati, and more such agreements may follow. Moscow, Havana and Tripoli clearly see these small and vulnerable island states as targets of opportunity.

There is a striking degree of irrationality in what is happening in the region. New Zealand continues to insist that it is a loyal member of ANZUS, but it has managed in the course of a year to destabilize what had been the most stable of relationships. New Zealand and the island states rank among the world's most unlikely nuclear targets, yet they have spawned unusually strong anti-nuclear movements and made the issue the centerpiece of their foreign policies.

All this does not mean that the region faces imminent catastrophe. It does mean that the trends are generally bad and that the United States should be doing something about them, especially as the situation in the northwest, in the Philippines, is deteriorating even more seriously.

There are several problems to be faced. French nuclear testing in the area requires that a balance be struck between U.S. regional interests and its relations with a major ally. Silence and noninterference are the best course in this case.

The political and economic vul-

ability of the small island states also demands attention. The most important step Washington can take is to curb the predatory activities of the American Tuna Boat Association members, who plunder the migratory species of the region. For many of the islands, these fish constitute their only significant economic resource.

The gravest component of the deterioration is the spread — beyond the usual leftist circles into the Australian and New Zealand governments and the population at large — of quasi-neutralist and pacifist sentiments. These sentiments, wrapped in the language of perceived threats, ignore the costs involved and the real threats facing the region.

The basic U.S. concern should be to encourage the reality principle in the thinking of the region. It should be made absolutely clear that the neutralist courses now being followed and contemplated will carry substantial costs in future relations with the United States. This would be better "alliance management" than the flaccid compromising often implied by that term. It would also strengthen the hand of those — still the majority — who support friendship and alliance with America.

The writer is co-editor, with Robert W. Tucker, of *The National Interest*, a new foreign policy magazine. He contributed this to *The New York Times*.

How Not to Use the Bomb: A Hot Topic at Los Alamos

By Flora Lewis

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico — The Russians' new arms-control proposal, delivered Monday in Geneva, represents the first time they have offered substantial reductions and not just ceilings on existing arsenals. At last, there will be a start on real negotiations.

It is a shrewd move by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, another sign that Washington can no longer rely on Soviet intransigence as an excuse to avoid making its own tough arms-control decisions. There is no evidence as yet that the United States has definitely faced up to these decisions. The battle on the Potomac is likely to rage even more furiously before it is settled.

Nobody has a more immediate stake in the outcome than the scientists here at Los Alamos. Most of the United States' nuclear weapons, starting with the first atom bomb, were designed on this isolated desert mesa. Many of the key approaches to strategic missile defense are being investigated here, and were for a decade before they were packaged by President Reagan into the concept known as "star wars."

The reflections of the people who have given us the weaponry are instructive now.

Louis Rosen is a physicist who first came to Los Alamos as a member of the Manhattan Project team, which

helped to devise the atom bomb before Hitler's Germany could do it. He is a slight, chipper 67-year-old, revered for his scientific eminence and his sweet temper, and he is certainly a man who believes in a strong defense for the United States.

But looking back, he says his first wish for Los Alamos now is not about

Expecting science to provide the answers is a way of saying, 'Let George do it.'

how to build newer and better arms. "Los Alamos has contributed magnificently to basic research, useful in industry and medicine as well as deterrence," he says. "Now we should add a large center to study strategies for avoiding international conflict, looking at arms control, verification, strategic defense and so on."

He adds that "such a center would have enormous credibility, because this lab knows about the dangers, the risks, the opportunities, what may be feasible."

Separately, Donald Kerr, who has been director of the lab for six years, sounded the same theme on his last day before moving east to a new post. "Technology has advanced," he said, talking about the work of Los Alamos in the last generation. "But the issues are the same as in the late 1960s: missile defense and modernization of strategic forces. The level of understanding of Congress and the political leadership is no greater than it was 20 years ago."

"What is missing is a view of the role the U.S. should play on the world stage, how our economic, political [and] military life, which support our national posture, are to be woven together. We act as though military planning, arms control, trade were each an end in itself."

"We don't deal with the fundamental issues that cause us to deploy these arms, which require an integrated view. We address technology problems, like cruise missiles. But we don't ask why they are there at all. That's frustrating."

Mr. Kerr, who is 46, quoted Churchill's remark that "the next age may come on the silver wings of science." That, he said, "should be a strong motivation to solve some of those issues."

"What I've learned," he said, "is that the issues which are really at the core of this confrontation aren't amenable to technical fixes."

These are the kind of men Mr. Reagan is talking about when he asks for American scientists to find a way to make nuclear weapons "impossible and obsolete." They have tremendous confidence, based on achievement, about the ability to solve purely scientific problems. But they are neither ashamed nor afraid to remind us of the limits of physical science.

Expecting science, and billions of dollars spent on fabulous experiments to provide the answers is a way of saying, "Let George do it." Science isn't George. The advice of these scientists on what is lacking, as well as on what can be done with their inventions and discoveries, is worth presidential attention. It should embolden Mr. Reagan to think beyond high-tech solutions as he decides how to answer Moscow.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The People of the Adige

Your report, "Snows of the Alps Craxi on Alto Adige" (*World Brief*, Sept. 14), was misleading.

Alto Adige has a mixed population. The cities in the valley of the Adige are inhabited mostly by Italians; the mountain villagers are mostly of Austrian origin. You cannot therefore say that the territory has a German-speaking population, as if all its people were Germans.

And there is no question of "raising" German to the same level as Italian. A constitutional law establishes that the region is completely bilingual (schools, courts, public documents and so forth).

FRANCO DELLE PIANE, Milan.

Camera! Lights! Policy!

Regarding "Reagan's Act Is Mighty Hard to Follow" (Sept. 28):

I never thought I would agree with John Kenneth Galbraith, especially after his economic forecasts of a few years ago. But honesty forces me to admit that he is right in his analysis of Ronald Reagan in his current role as acting president-in-exile — everybody's best pal — currently playing in Hollywood-on-the-Potomac. I sometimes wonder, though, what would happen if the electricity failed: Would all the two-dimensional images that make up this administration just flicker out and disappear?

KEVIN GOLDBERG, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1985-1986

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

PHILIP M. FOISIE
WALTER WELLS
SAMUEL ARI
ROBERT K. McCABE
CARL GEWIRTZ

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
RENE BONDY, Editor
ALAIN LECOUR, Deputy Editor
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, Deputy Editor
FRANCOIS DESMAISONS, Associate Editor

Deputy Publisher
Associate Publisher
Director of Operations
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1285. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Asia Headquarters, 34-36 Hengfong Rd., Hong Kong. Tel.: 4-285618. Telex: 61170.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 61 Long Ave., London W2C. Tel.: 836-4802. Telex: 262009.

Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Laatzbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel.: (089) 26753. Telex: 416721.

S.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021120. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.

U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Barn VOYAGE

A report from the travel
and duty-free industries to discerning travelers

Hotel Group Forms Frequent-Traveler Club

The success of the frequent-flyers clubs organized so profitably by the airlines has not gone unnoticed in the electronic nerve center of the Leading Hotels of the World organization. "We launched our own Guest Club just a few months ago," says the group's energetic Swiss president, Ernst Scherz.

"The membership is composed of those guests from the U.S. who book rooms in our 200-plus member hotels through our U.S. computer center. The new members get special luggage tags which identify them to hotel staffs as valued clients, plus other guarantees such as the best available rate, upgrading in some circumstances, special little extras in their rooms and the like. It has been a very successful program: 3,300

"Clearly we had to do something. Now LHW has a global electronic reservation system as well. There are 100 people in New York responding immediately to phone reservations, punching the data into IBM computers which are linked by space satellite, guaranteeing confirmation within 24 hours. Last year our system handled more than 500,000 bookings for well over a million bed-nights, and the totals are climbing steadily.

"Our biggest problem these days is deciding which new hotels we will admit into LHW, and then, sadly, which few hotels may have to be asked to leave. Sometimes ownership changes and a hotel's standards slip. Sometimes a hotel's owners just don't have the finances to conduct the always expensive upkeep we demand. We have a team of LHW hoteliers constantly on the road, inspecting, evaluating, reporting. It takes an approval vote of at least 75 percent of the current members before a new hotel is admitted, and I can assure you there's no tougher jury in the world. We have just over 200 hotels now and our maximum is 225."

A listing of just a few of the new additions to the LHW roster gives one an idea of the group's global sweep.

The White Swan Hotel, in Guangzhou, with its 869 rooms, 58 suites and three-

The Leading Hotels of the World

members signed up in just the first few weeks, booking more than 17,000 bed-nights."

The Guest Club is just one of several new marketing initiatives undertaken by LHW, which is intent on making the world's travel agents just as aware of it as they are of other hotel names like Sheraton, Hilton, Westin and Inter-Continental.



To make the point that the Swiss winter sun is warming, LHW chairman Ernst Scherz sets up his office on the ice rink outside the Gstaad Palace Hotel.

"Our Great Affordables brochure has been another best-seller," Scherz notes. "In it we've listed some excellent reduced-price weekend package offers from some of the world's most prestigious and elegant hotels. Many customers and agents are under the mistaken impression that these quality hotels never offer a package price. The truth is we have to meet the competition and, like other hotel groups, we are eager to bolster weekend occupancy when our business-traveler clientele has gone home. Great Affordables opens the doors of some of the world's top hotels to guests eager for a bit of a bargain."

If you haven't heard of Leading Hotels of the World before, you can be excused. Although it was founded in 1928, the group has kept a low profile for much of its life. Only since 1973, when Scherz became chairman of the group, has it begun to develop its commercial muscle.

"Unlike the big hotel chains," he observes, "LHW is not a single firm with one management, a single global image, a standardized hotel logo and a fixed way of doing business."

"Quite the opposite. We're an affiliation of about 200 of the best hotels in the world, the vast majority individually-owned, some family-owned, each usually possessing the reputation of being the top hotel in its community. The Chillon in Paris, for instance. The Plaza in New York. The Palace in Gstaad. The Savoy in London, the Vier Jahreszeiten in Hamburg, the Peninsula in Hong Kong, the Oriental in Bangkok, the Taj Mahal in Bombay.

"These hotels are tops. But when the big multinational hotel chains began to mature after World War II, it became apparent that these fine deluxe hotels were being out-marketed. They could no longer afford to sit back and rest on their reputations. They were losing out in the marketplace because travel agents found it easier to book clients into chain hotels with their electronic reservation systems, instant confirmations, competitive rates and global advertising to presell the client on the agent's selection of hotel.

story-high atrium lobby is the organization's first foothold in China. In Dublin, the Westbury Hotel—150 rooms and six suites—has been admitted, to join its Dublin sister hotel, the Berkeley. On the Dead Sea in Israel, LHW's newest affiliate is the Daniel Hotel and Spa, a health-and-beauty resort.

For information on booking into a hotel belonging to the Leading Hotels of the World group, telephone London: (01) 583-3050.



In L.A., the Butler Did It

Who was the mysterious person who slipped into each bedroom in the gleaming 470-room Sheraton Grande Hotel on Los Angeles' South Figueroa Street to turn down the beds and place liqueur chocolates on every pillow? Who knocked on the door at an appointed time with hot coffee and the morning paper? Who handled jiffy suit-pressing and shoe-shining, and ordered up appropriate food and drink for those

guests planning to entertain a few guests in their rooms?

There's no mystery about it. The butler did it.

"As far as I know, we're one of the very few hotels in the world to have an English-style butler service on every floor," explains Joseph Giudice, the spokesman. "The idea came to us literally during a pre-opening staff brainstorming session. We were

searching around for ways to provide truly unique services for the business travelers who make up the bulk of our trade, and someone on the staff came up with the idea: butlers. The more we thought about it, the better the idea looked."

The butlers, alas, are not all British. Joeveses, most having been recruited locally. But they look as if they have stepped out of a P.G. Wodehouse novel, each clad in a

starched-front white shirt, morning suit, pinstripe trousers and the inevitable white gloves. The hotel claims to have more than a half-million dollars invested in butler uniforms and supplies for the butlers' pantries on each floor, stocked so that no matter what time the butlers are summoned, and no matter what the request, they'll be able to satisfy the guest's demand.

"It's sort of like having your own Hudson, right out of 'Upstairs, Downstairs,'" says an awed guest, newly converted to the joys of on-call butler service. A major Grande Hotel difference, of course, is communications. Guests don't tug at velvet bellpulls when they want service, and the butlers aren't congregated down in the servants' hall belowstairs. As a Sheraton butler explains: "You merely dial two numbers on your room phone. That sets off the portable Cobra phone I have on my person. I'm with you shortly thereafter, because you've been able to contact me directly, avoiding having to go through the hotel operator." Old World service, in other words, by way of New World technology.

Hotel guests meet the duty butler just after they've checked in. The bellboy makes a point of stopping at his desk, in front of the elevators, to make introductions. The role of the butler is quickly explained to the guests, who may be a bit confused as to where the hotel butler's turf ends and the hotel concierge's territory begins.

The chief concierge at the Sheraton Grande is Brian Wieder, a member of the prestigious Clef d'Or, and he explains: "The butler takes care of all the guests' needs in-house. Unpacking, if you want that service. Refrigerating special medicines you might be carrying, or even special foods. Corking your own wine if you're planning to entertain several nights in a row. Picking up and delivering your laundry."

"At the concierge's desk, we're on call 24 hours, to handle guests' requests for help outside the hotel: confirming plane reservations, arranging theater tickets, ordering up limousines and taxis, giving advice on where to shop and what to see."

Sheraton's butler service is available to all guests, not just those in the VIP suites. "Our butlers are yours, whether you're in one of our \$135-a-night standard rooms or our \$550-a-night suites," Giudice explains.

If you'd like a butler at your service the next time you're in Los Angeles, the Sheraton Grande's telephone number is: (213) 617-1133.

Fragrance Wins by a Nose

For the average male business traveler, hastening to catch a departing jetliner and pausing for as short a time as possible to pick up some duty-free fragrances, there's little or no basic comprehension of what constitutes the subtle intricacies of a perfume or cologne. For most of us, it's a quick "Smells nice... How much?... I'll take it," and we're on our way.

But to the few gifted individuals who guide the fortunes of the world's leading fragrance houses, it's not so simple. The "perfumer" in a major fragrance house like Maurer & Wirtz, located in Stolberg in the rolling German hills near Aachen, speaks a

complex and many-layered language as he passes his nose slowly over a scent-retaining test strip for the hundredth time of the day, attempting to blend ingredients in such a way as to create the new scents that will be the hallmarks of tomorrow's new brands of perfume, cologne, after-shave and soap.

Martin Schimmelpfennig, export manager of Maurer & Wirtz, tries to demystify the top-secret work going on in the M & W laboratories as technicians painstakingly sort over hundreds of bottles of varied essences in search of tomorrow's market leader. "We're out to keep ahead of

the competition by a nose," he smiles.

"In a fragrance like our best-selling Tabac Original," he explains, "the experts look for three distinct characteristics. First, there's what we call in the fragrance business the top note. That's the perfume's distinctive calling card, the first impression it makes on you."

"Then we have something a little more subtle. It's the middle note—what they call in the business the modifier. This is what gives the fragrance its harmony and its character."

"And finally there's the end note. This is the odor which is most persistent and which gives the perfume its personality."

This family firm, still headed by a trio of Wirtz males, began in 1845 when Michael Maurer and his stepson Andreas Wirtz decided to manufacture soaps of French, English and German recipes, branching out from the small retailing business they were operating in northwestern Germany. For almost the first 50 years, the company's soap-boiling plant bubbled away in the backyard behind the family home.

Today the company produces more than 1,000 different brands of fragrance, toiletry and grooming products, and they're sold in more than 130 countries. The backyard business has become a global giant.

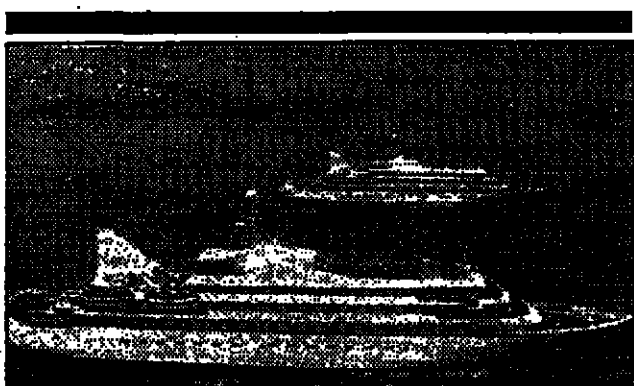
Tabac Original became part of the firm's family of products in 1938, when M & W absorbed the Austrian firm of Riva, which produced a luxury soap called Tabac. The brand name was gallicized, and today Tabac Original's distinctive white bottle is one of the most familiar products being passed across duty-free counters around the world.

Schimmelpfennig reverts to the perfumers' language to try to describe the Tabac Original fragrance. "The first impression is a high point of unexpected and refreshing citrus. You can smell that immediately, can't you?"

"Now inhale again. Can't you feel it mellowing? Do you smell the field flowers that are there too? The warm woods and subtle spices? The bergamot and petit grain?"

The result, say Tabac Original's marketers, is a fragrance that's clean and contemporary, light yet lingering. "It's right for today," Schimmelpfennig insists, "right for tonight as well. It goes with everything, from denim to cashmere."

Westin is offering 50 percent off its regular rates at all its mainland U.S. and Canadian hotels any Friday, Saturday and Sunday night. The bargain program is called "The Westin Weekend" and, of course, there are certain limitations: it doesn't apply to group travel, package tours or guests taking advantage of other special rate programs. But it's valid for single and double occupancy and there's no minimum stay. For details call Michele Holter in Westin's Seattle headquarters: Tel. (206) 443-5264.



While some cruise lines are opting for bigger and bigger ships (a pair of new 2,800-passenger liners is now under construction), Sea Goddess Cruises Ltd. insists that Small is Beautiful. Its two new, sleek, \$34 million liners are run more like private yachts than seagoing hotels. Their 116 guests (maximum) are pampered by a crew of 80. Water-skiing or, when the ships are anchored, wind-surfing off the fantail are encouraged. There are no first and second seatings; you eat when you

want and sit with whomever you choose. The two-year-old luxury cruise company deploys its ships in the Mediterranean in the summer and in the Caribbean and off South America in the winter.

Future itineraries and tariffs are included in the firm's attractive "Come Live the Sea Goddess Life" brochure, available from Sea Goddess Cruises Ltd., 5805 Blue Lagoon Drive, Miami, Fl. 33126, U.S.A. Tel. (305) 266-8705.

On the MOVE

Global News from
the Travel Industry

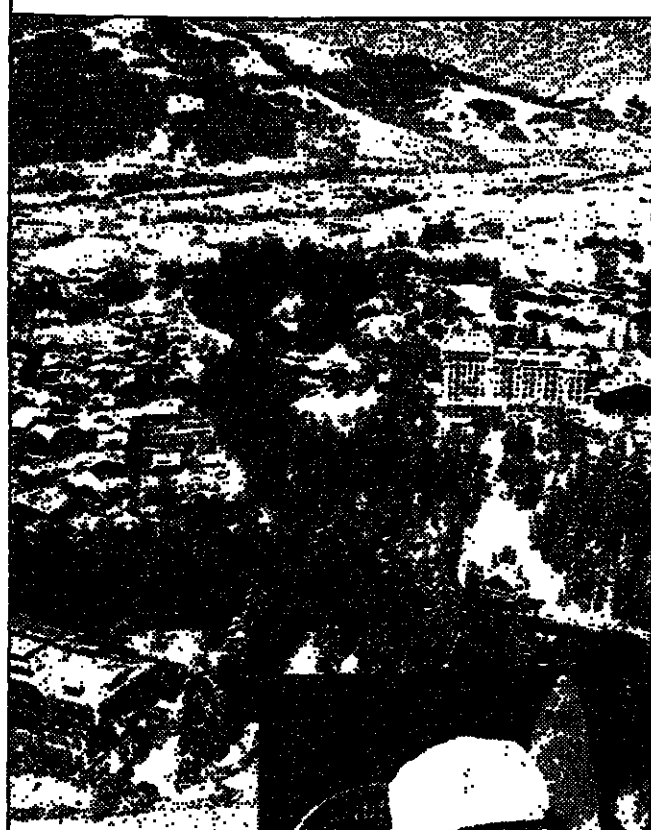
The Chinese are earnestly trying to make sure Western tourists feel at home when they arrive, up to and including labeling essential amenities in English. Alas, however, sometimes important messages are garbled in the translation. For instance, one ladies' lavatory was recently helpfully labeled "WC." And the men's lavatory alongside? "MC."

For bargain hotel rates, it's tough to beat Cathay Pacific's Stay-a-While package deals. Most of their deals in 24 cities along their routes involve full breakfast and airport transfers. Some sample prices: \$21 per night at the Airport Travelodge in Auckland, \$51 per night at the plush Plaza Hotel in Seoul. Your travel agent or the nearest Cathay Pacific ticket office has a supply of the Stay-a-While brochures.

One of London's tough-tickets shows this season is "Barnum," with television star Michael Crawford in the title role. Another London challenge is that quite a few restaurants take their last orders before final curtain, making for a scramble to find a cab and hail it to a restaurant still open. Enter a firm called Company Entertainment, which has a lock on tickets to "Barnum" and eight other top West End shows, and packages these along with candlelit dinner-and-dancing in the Roof Restaurant high up in the London Hilton overlooking Marble Arch, Buckingham Palace and the entire city skyline. For the current brochure and rates, which start at around \$55 for theater ticket and dinner, contact Company Entertainment Ltd., Tel. London (01) 499-5772.



A 140-year tradition.



Gstaad's Palace Hotel is the center of village social life in this exclusive year-round resort.

Another Sell-Out Season for Gstaad

"This time of the year, it's almost like we're a cast onstage just before the curtain goes up," says Shiva Scherz, gazing across the vast paneled lobby of the Gstaad Palace Hotel, which she helps to run with her husband Ernst. "It's as if the staff members are going through the final rehearsal, memorizing

their lines, making sure that they're in the right place before the overture sounds."

In just a few weeks another lively winter ski season will begin in Gstaad. Chalet shutters will be thrown open; the tiny, winding streets of this little village will become crowded with chic skiers, boisterous

holiday-makers and camera-clicking sightseers, all eager to sample just a bit of the high life in the Oberland village some say is the most exclusive winter resort in the world.

"I think Gstaad's secret," says 46-year-old Ernst Scherz, whose family has run the Gstaad Palace for two generations, "is that it is still a small Swiss village, unchanged, unspoiled, even if the rich and the beautiful have made our town their winter holiday home."

"We have only 1,000 hotel beds in this village, which is not a lot. We could pack thousands more guests in here if we were willing to turn the development loose and let them put up hotels, chalets and guest houses willy-nilly. That's what happened in Saint Moritz, where they now have a couple of Club Meds and 14,000 beds. And Zermatt, with its 12,000 beds. They're holiday factories. No, our village fathers insist on keeping things just the way they've always been. We improve, but we don't grow. That's the secret."

What also doesn't change is the near-total dominance of Scherz's Gstaad Palace Hotel over the entire Gstaad winter whirl. It looms up over the village sprawled at its feet like a noble overlooking the ranks of the yeomen he commands. Its 150 rooms and apartments are reserved each winter by some of the world's most powerful people.

"We really are a rather unusual hotel," Scherz says of the 72-year-old property which his father bought in 1947. "He had managed it for years, and when the owners decided to sell it, he had to come up with the cash in just 24 hours. But he managed to buy control, and we've never looked back since. We're one of the few hotels in the world with more staff — 280 — than guests — 220. We close twice a year for three months each time; in short we're only open half the time. We completely redo this hotel twice a year; it has a summer configuration and a completely different arrangement of facilities in the winter. We take in 5 percent of our total annual revenue in just one 24-hour period: New Year's Eve. Another 30 percent of the hotel's annual revenue

comes from just one month, February. I don't think there's another hotel in the world quite like it."

Staying in the Gstaad Palace is like staying in a marvelously-equipped, lavishly-staffed Swiss country home. The accent is on informal luxury. The rooms aren't large, but they have every possible comfort: heated towel racks, nine channels of television, arrays of soaps and lotions, fluffy after-bath robes, marbled

bathtubs and flowers, flowers, flowers everywhere.

On the lower floors the hotel boasts the athletic facilities of a miniature Olympic village. There's an ice rink, of course, for skating and curling. A heated indoor swimming pool. Weight and exercise space for the physical-fitness buffs eager to pump iron, hang from their heels or tackle the Nautilus machine. And if one's idea of exercise is a late-night boogie,

the Palace has plenty of dance-floor space.

In the summer Niki Pilic and Roy Emerson arrive to conduct tennis weeks at the Palace. Prices for the week start as low as 2,050 Swiss francs, covering room, demi-pension and five hours of instruction per day.

"The relaxing thing about Gstaad is that you can come back year after year and not much seems to have changed," Scherz continues. "But things

are changing all the time. I'm working now with several of the other hotels in town to persuade them to upgrade their facilities, to offer more quality in their accommodations. The more first-class rooms we can put into the existing hotels, the better for Gstaad's image." The Palace has done its bit to upgrade available accommodations by building a 21-apartment chalet adjacent to the hotel; 20 of the apartments have already

been snapped up, mostly by buyers from abroad. And so Gstaad and its Palace begin yet another festive season. Places, everyone. Curtain going up.

For information on Gstaad, contact the Gstaad Tourist Office, 3780 Gstaad Oberland Bernois, Switzerland. For reservations at the Gstaad Palace: Tel. (030) 8 31 31, Telex 92 22 22, or contact your nearest travel agent or Leading Hotels of the World office.

Crans-Montana's Championship Countdown

This sleek cluster of ski-resort towns not far from the Swiss-Italian border finds itself this winter in a pleasant state of anticipation. "Next season," explains Walter Loser, a spokesman for the local tourist board, "we play host to the 1987 World Ski Championships — the first Swiss villages to do so since Saint Moritz. We lobbied very hard for this with the ISF [International Ski Federation],

very best players gather each summer for the annual Ebel Golf European Masters, a tournament which today attracts some of the world's top competitors.

Much of the responsibility for making the ski championships a resounding success will fall on the broad shoulders of a handful of hotel operators and owners who have painstakingly raised Crans-Montana up into



against lots of competition, and now that we've won, we intend to make it the most memorable championships yet."

The setting certainly can't be beat. The southern view from the valley takes in the most massive range of the Alps, from the Matterhorn to Mont Blanc. All winter Crans-Montana's slopes sound with the whisper of skis on snow. All summer, it's the click of club hitting ball, because the resort boasts a magnificent 18-hole golf course which some pros say lies in the world's prettiest setting. The

elite of ski resorts without allowing it to lose its simple charms as a peaceful, rural Swiss-valley village.

Take Jacques Rey, for instance. He owns the 13-year-old Crans-Ambassador, nestled in a forest of firs just above the town. "We're certainly unique in one way," he says. "The lobby in our hotel is on the seventh floor. Our 70 rooms and 20 one- and two-bedroom suites are both up and down from the lobby." The hotel attracts a moneyed clientele, not least because of the posh three-

bedroom and four-bedroom suites at the top of the hotel, each room with its own bath. "Our accent is that of a family house. We even have an open grill in the Rotisserie and Sepp Hugi, our prize-winning chef, is proud that it is Swiss regional food we serve here."

At the 100-room, five-star Hotel du Golf, it's Carrado Fattore who presides. "Golfers who have failed to break par during the day have their nerves soothed by the tinkling of our cocktail piano during the evening meal," he reports. Tea is served in grand style, with a string ensemble in the background. "This was the way things were done 50 years ago, when our hotel began," he explains, and management sees no reason to change things. The hotel remains the center of action even when the golf course is knee-deep in snow, for the fairways then convert into cross-country ski trails which begin just outside the Hotel du Golf's front door.

The Hotel-Residence Supercrans achieves the impossible: towering 17 stories high in a tiny Swiss village, yet managing to blend almost invisibly into the scenery at the same time. Built into the hills overlooking the village, it's surrounded by pine forests. The skibob runs just alongside, and paddlers can swim in the heated pool while looking out through glass walls to the Alps across the valley. "I think we've got an unmatchable view of the Alps and the Rhone valley from our 17th-floor bar," manager Edoardo Loretan insists.

The decor in Toni Kuonen's Grand Hotel Rhodania is anything but traditional Swiss; he's done it up in the art-deco style



of the 1920s and '30s. "The theme dominates our Deco d'Or nightclub, which has become one of the best-known places for a late-night rendezvous," he explains. "This winter we've got Jacky Clavier running the club; he's a well-known personality around here and I'm sure he'll be keeping things lively for us all winter." Just a few steps from the hotel is Crans's busy and bustling main shopping boulevard, yet while dining in the hotel's La Ferme restaurant, with chef Alfons Suterlin presiding, the only sounds are sighs of satisfaction and the clink of bottles and glasses.

On the slopes above Crans-Montana is the four-star Hotel Les Hauts de Crans. Heavily timbered, it's built in the traditional Swiss style, yet inside it's a United Nations of differing localities. The heated swimming pool could pass for a tropical lagoon. The bar is called L'Africain Queen and guests drink under animals' heads and mounted horns jutting from the walls. The high-style restaurant is a temple to the traditions of French haute cuisine.

In the lobbies of Crans-Montana's hotels and along its shop-lined village streets you can hear a babble of international languages. Lots of Italian, because of the village's proximity to Italy. Much English. Plenty of French and German. It's a truly international resort, now counting down impatiently until that decisive skiing championship when, for a few brief days, Crans-Montana will become the ski capital of the entire world.

For tourist information on Crans-Montana, telephone the Tourist Office at: (027) 41.30.41.

Events on the Crans-Montana Winter Calendar:

- December 28, 1985: Seventh Crans-Montana Musical Week begins with concert featuring Vladimir Ashkenazy.
- Christmas 1985 and February 1986: Golf on Snow competitions.
- January 1986: Ebel Open Air Curling Championship.
- January 30, 1986: World Cup, Ladies' Downhill Skiing.
- February 14, 1986: World Cup, Men's Super Giant Slalom Skiing.
- February 15-16, 1986: Equine competitions and snow-polo demonstrations on the Etag Long.
- March 8-16, 1986: Crans-Montana 21st International Bridge Week.

Of the world's truly great hotels, 205 are members of The Leading Hotels of the World

The 1985 Directory. The indispensable hotel guide for the discriminating traveller.

The Leading Hotels of the World — 205 truly deluxe hotels, recognised the world over as the places to stay. If you seek these standards, we invite you to send for your copy of our 1985 directory.

For reservations, please call—

London
01-583 3050
(Individual bookings)
01-583 1712
(Meetings and Groups)
Telex 299370
Prestel 20002

- * Paris (6) 079 0000
- * Frankfurt (069) 290 471
- * Elsewhere in Germany 01 30 21 10 (Toll free)
- * Geneva (022) 286 566
- * Zurich (01) 302 0808
- * Toll free through Service 800

The Leading Hotels of the World
Established 1928

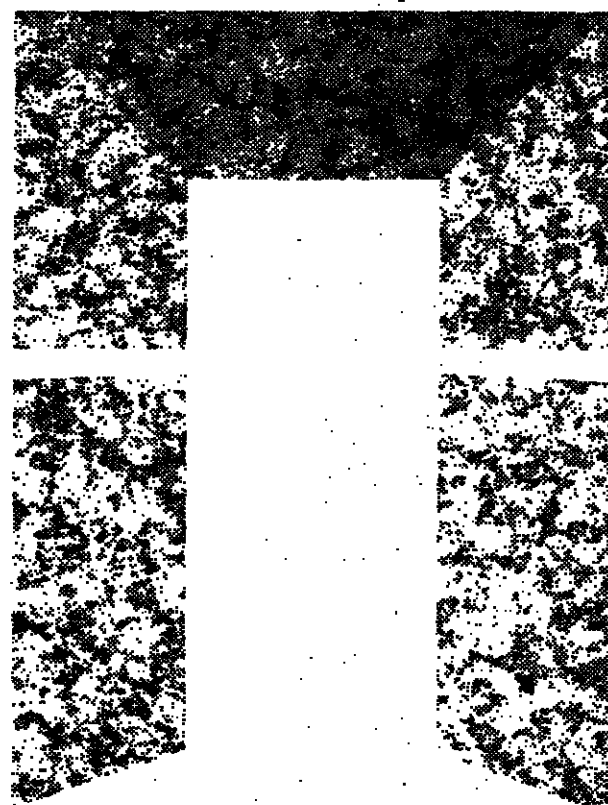
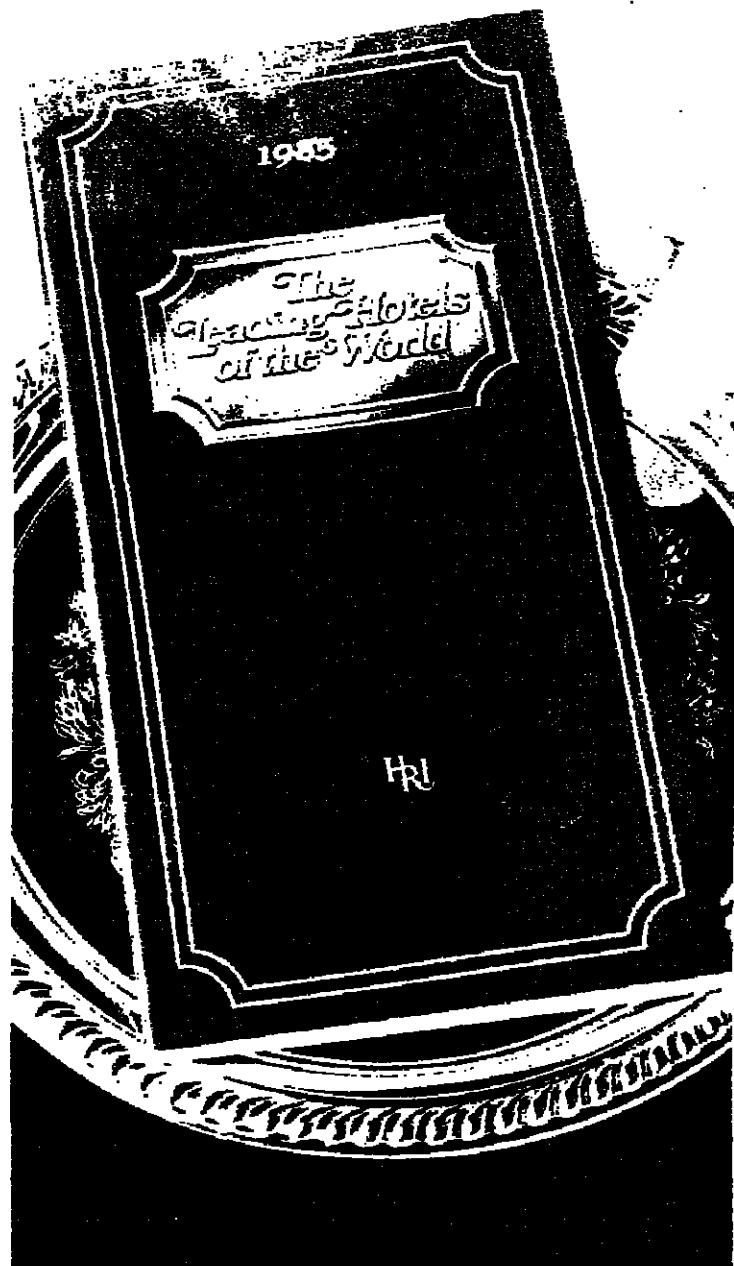
15 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6AL

Please send me a copy of your 1985 Directory: the 128 page full colour hotel guide for the discerning traveller

Name _____

Address _____

Country _____



adler
JOAILLIERS
DEPUIS
1886

America
for Fans

Swiss Re



The unique

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

American Football for Fans Abroad

It could be any American living room on an autumn afternoon. Eyes are glued to the television as padded and helmeted giants bash into one another. Glib commentators switch from slo-mos to live action as quarterbacks lob bombs to split ends and linebackers move from the nickel defense into the full blitz.

Only this isn't America. It's a living room in Saudi Arabia. Or a crew lounge on a North Sea oil rig. Or a rugby club's training room in the south of France.

Thousands of miles from the U.S. stadiums where the National Football League wages autumn's gridiron wars, a growing number of fans are viewing tapes of Sunday afternoon games (and "Monday Night Football" as well) on special videotapes mailed to them on a weekly basis by PonTel, a young German firm that has found itself a profitable niche in supplying the growing demand for American sports television around the world.

"The tapes of all 13 NFL games played each Sunday are on their way to our Düsseldorf headquarters by Lufthansa jet freighter Sunday evening," explains Laura Pease, the American who manages PonTel for its German owner. "Monday night's game comes over about 30 hours later. They go immediately into our studio and are

duped into the various TV standards: PAL, Secam, Beta." By Thursday, hundreds of tapes are in the mail, each tape dispatched in a padded envelope and due to be returned by the recipient after viewing, upon pain of a late-return charge.

From hardscrabble beginnings, PonTel has emerged as the largest purveyor of North American sports programming to a hungry world market. They tape National Hockey League and National Basketball Association games as well.

"We offer a pre-season game and the first eight weeks of the season for \$139," Ms. Pease reports. "Then the next eight weeks for another \$139. And ultimately all ten playoff games and the Super Bowl for a final \$159. Additional games are \$10 per tape. And if you just want to order any one game, it's \$15."

England receives the largest number of tapes each week. U.S. football has been rapidly gaining popularity here, largely because Channel 4 shows 75 minutes of American pro football every autumn Sunday. Another hot market for the tapes is Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, presumably because of the large community of American expatriate oil workers there.

For details on signing up for PonTel's sports tapes, telephone Düsseldorf (0211) 626066.



(Left) Edouard Adler, head of the Swiss-based jewelry firm, flanked by his sons Carlo and Franklin. (Below) One of Adler's Swiss showrooms.

Swiss Jewelers Arrive in London

Look to your laurels, David Morris. Watch out, Chaumet. There are new boys coming onto your British turf. The Adler brothers, the Young Turks of international jewelry design, are setting up their newest prestigious shop this autumn on London's fabled New Bond Street.

"Our new shop will be almost opposite Asprey's," says 39-year-old Carlo Adler, the bespectacled younger of the two Adlers.

"No, say it the other way around," smiles 44-year-old Franklin. "Asprey's is the shop opposite Adler's."

If the two energetic Adlers sound confident about setting

up camp opposite one of the world's most famous shops, they have reason. They're on a roll, having opened three very luxurious shops in Geneva since arriving in Switzerland in 1972, and having successfully positioned themselves in the profitable Asian market in 1982 with a new shop in Hong Kong.

What the Adlers sell is elegance, quality and tradition. Their customer list is secret, but it's obvious some of the richest families in the world now have Adler jewelry in their wall safes. In the Arab world, a Koran lovingly encrusted with Adler jewelry and Adler gold is a universal status symbol; one recent Adler design consisted of

a 108-year-old text on leather, beautifully encased in 3.5 kilos (7.7 pounds) of gold adorned with white, yellow and green diamonds. Adler has produced at least eight bejeweled Korans to date for royal households around the world.

In distant Texas, a woman wears an Adler necklace containing 90 carats worth of perfectly matched diamonds. "It took us eight months to find

precisely the right diamonds for that necklace," says Carlo, "but we refuse to hurry things. To the uninitiated, the fact that some of the diamonds might miss being a perfect match might not be visible. But we would know. We make no concessions when it comes to quality."

If the Adlers seem imbued with ultratraditional attitudes towards craftsmanship and

quality, it's probably because the family has been making quality jewelry for a long time — three generations to be precise. "Our grandfather came to Turkey towards the latter part of the last century, having studied in Vienna," explains Franklin. "He brought the sophistication of European craftsmanship into Asia Minor, where he blended into it some of the fire and exoticism of the Orient. Our father, who runs our activities in Rome, continued our grandfather's works. Now we're bringing some of that fire and exoticism back into Europe."

Most of the Adlers' stones still come from Asia: largely the gem markets of Thailand, Burma and Sri Lanka. The brothers are frequently on long-distance jumbo jets, traveling the Bangkok-Rangoon-Colombo circuit in search of the gems they require.

"When we are looking for stones for a specific design, we can search for them for up to two years," Carlo explains. "Our forefathers had it easier. There wasn't a scarcity of good stones a few generations ago. You could design your piece first and immediately find the stones to adorn it. It's harder the way we have to work today."

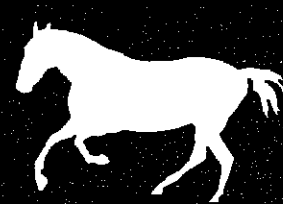
Once the stones are selected, the brothers return to their design studios. Some 25 craftsmen work for them in Athens, another 15 in Rome. "Things get lively then," Carlo says. "When you have talented craftsmen,

each with a deep love for fine jewelry, each with firm ideas about how to show the stones off to best advantage, there is always a very animated discussion."

"In fact, what quite often happens is that after calmly noting our ideas, we get together for a meeting, and there's a whole lot of shouting, screaming and rolling around on the floor — but at the end we come to a consensus."

What constitutes the kind of consensus reflected in a piece of Adler jewelry? "We believe for one thing," says Carlo, "that too much gold can tend to stifle a stone. And, by the same token, too large a stone can over-

(Continued on Page 4)



Great for Riding
Outdoors and in the
"manege."

**PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD
SWITZERLAND**
Please call:
Phone: 030/8 31 31 Telex 922 222
or
The Leading Hotels of the World

Swiss Reissue Classic Wristwatches

With increasing numbers of inexpensive computers and digital displays adorning wrists these days, there's an equally strong pull from the quality end of the market back towards the classic watch shapes of yesterday.

These days a 50-year-old Rolex or Patek Philippe is worth more than many 1985 watches, with discriminating buyers willing to pay much more for classic designs than for the

timepiece first introduced almost 60 years ago.

The original Harwood had its birth in the mud and muck of World War I's trenches. British watchmaker John Har-

wood had invested considerable corporate funds in the project. The Fortis firm was just 14 years old when it began marketing the Harwood, and the new watch helped the young firm achieve instant visibility in watch circles, as it did again at the end of the last decade when Fortis launched the Flipper watch with 19 interchangeable plastic bands in fashionable colors.

The original Harwood, with its stemless circular shape and self-winding capability, was a sensation and spawned many imitators. Now, six decades after its first appearance, Fortis is re-launching it in 18-karat gold. The classic shape of the Harwood, its simplicity of design and the feeling of worth it conveys are all reminders that some things never change, including the respect the world holds for the Swiss ability to continue to produce the finest watches in the world.

For further information on where you may purchase a Fortis Harwood, telephone Grenchen, Switzerland: (065) 51.31.61.



split-second accuracy of today's timepieces.

With such a traditional market developing, it was inevitable that a canny Swiss manufacturer would begin producing limited numbers of quality replicas of classic watches, antique on the outside but packed, inside, with the most modern timekeeping assemblies. This is exactly what Fortis is doing with the classic Harwood watch, a top-of-the-market

wood fought on the Western Front and learned the hard way what slime and rain can do to a wristwatch's ability to keep accurate time. He came out of the trenches resolved to design the first automatic watch, without a winding stem, that could resist both moisture and dirt.

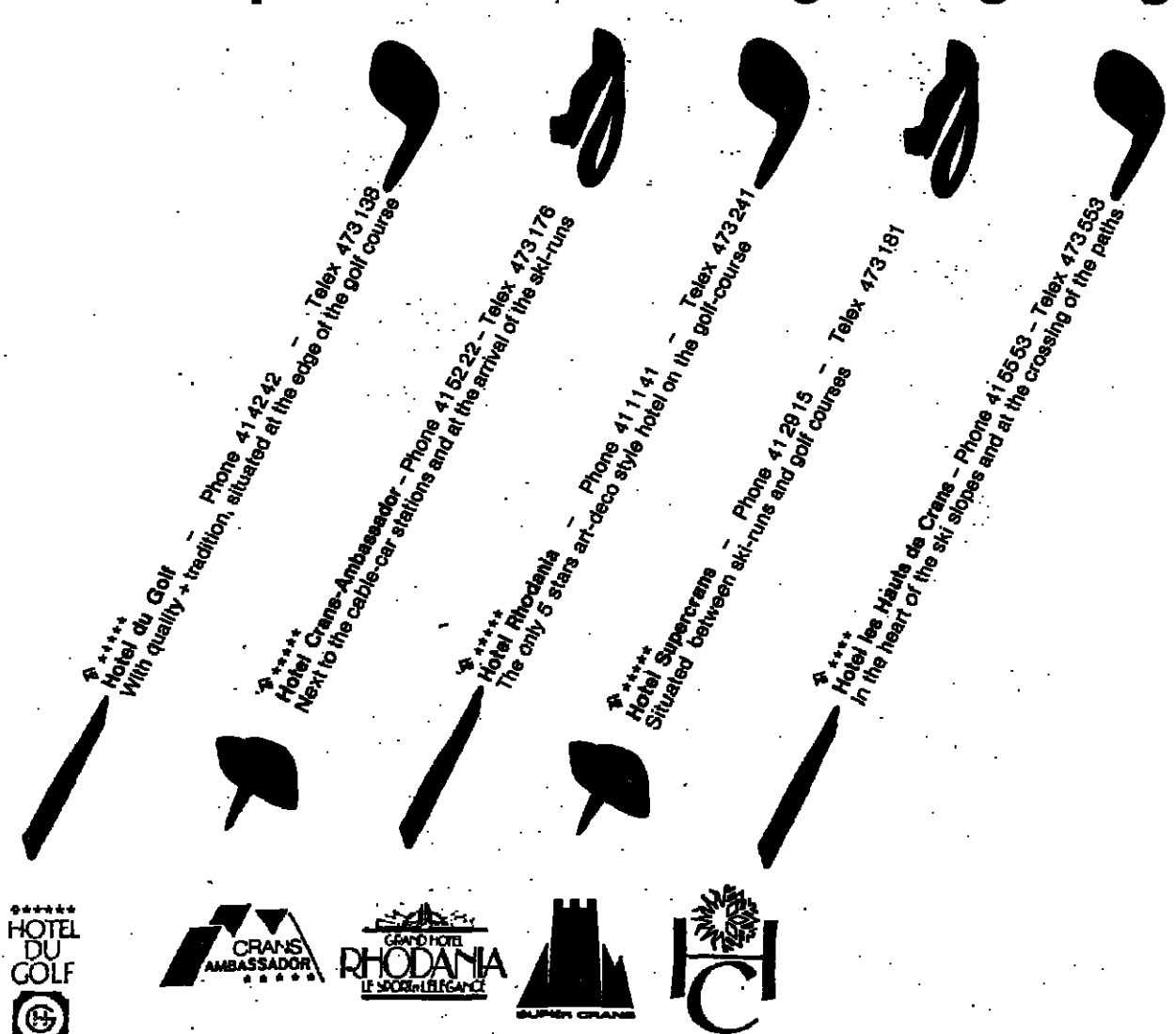
His classic, the original Harwood, was first unveiled in 1926 at a major watch fair in Basel. Its production was underwritten by Walter Vogt, the Swiss head of Fortis Watches, who



Great for Swimmers
Olympic size heated outdoor pool
and lavish indoor pool.

**PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD
SWITZERLAND**
Please call:
Phone: 030/8 31 31 Telex 922 222
or
The Leading Hotels of the World

The unique resort for skiing and golfing



crans-montana
SUR-SIÈRE SUISSE-SCHWEIZ-SVIZZERA-SWITZERLAND

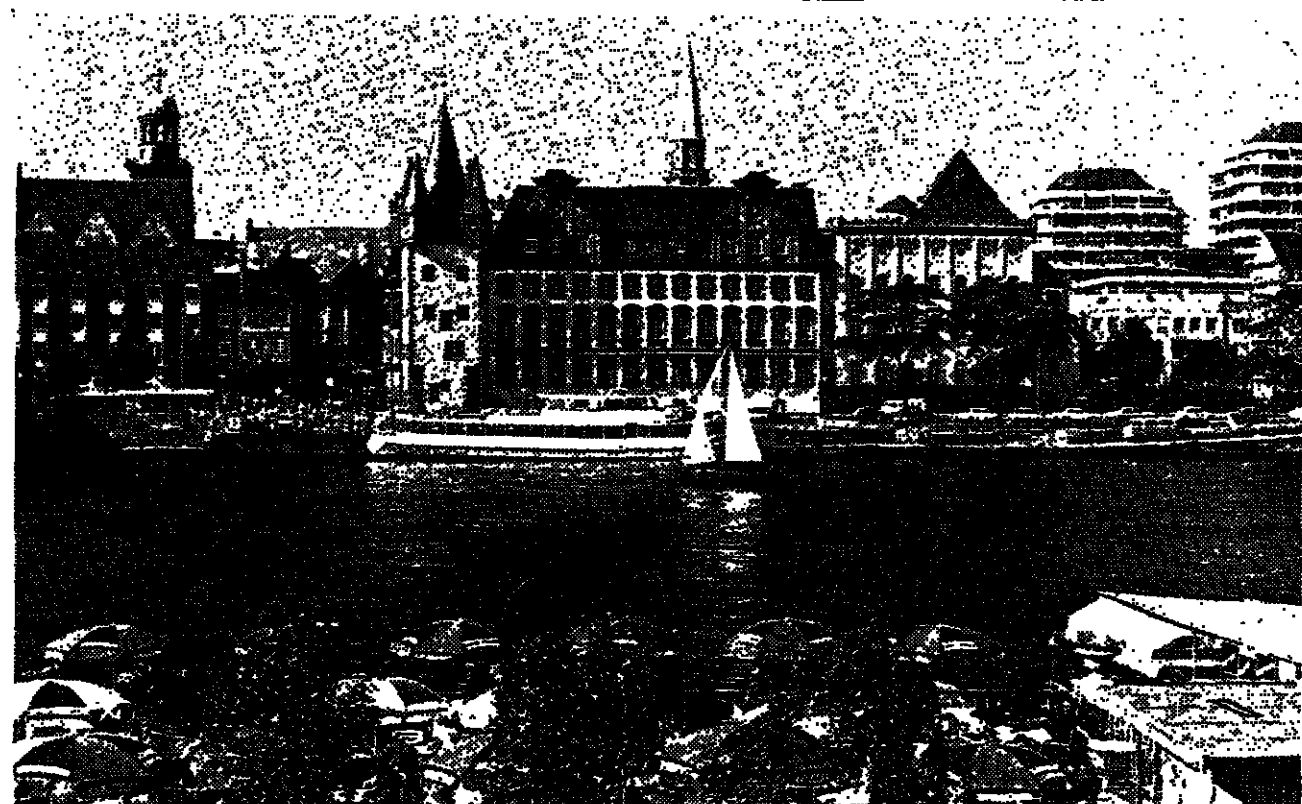
Organizer of the «1987 Alpine Ski World Championships» and — since 1939 — of the «Swiss Open»
40 ski-lifts and cable-cars, two golf courses (18 and 9 holes)
Tourist Offices 41 21 32/41 30 41. Address: CH-3963 Crans-Montana Internat. phone code: 41-27

CHIVAS REGAL

The best things in life
aren't free.
Just duty free.



A DISTINGUISHED PRODUCT OF CHIVAS BROS. LTD., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND



IN EUROPE...

COME TO SHERATON.

Knowing where you're going is knowing where to stay. And in these great European cities, that means Sheraton. For location, service and the extra touches like 24-hour room service, speedy checkout and guaranteed reservations. So when you know where you're going in Europe, come to Sheraton to stay.



BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS SHERATON HOTEL & TOWERS
COPENHAGEN, SHERATON COPENHAGEN HOTEL
LISBON, LISBOA SHERATON HOTEL
LONDON, SHERATON PARK TOWER HOTEL
MUNICH, SHERATON MUNICH HOTEL & TOWERS
ROME, SHERATON ROMA HOTEL
STOCKHOLM, SHERATON STOCKHOLM HOTEL & TOWERS
NOW OPEN — EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH SHERATON HOTEL
LONDON, BELGRAVIA SHERATON
OSLO, SHERATON HOTEL OSLO FJORD & TOWERS

Sheraton has fine hotels in the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Mexico, South America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, India, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand

©1985 The Sheraton Corporation



Sheraton
Hotels, Inns & Resorts Worldwide
The hospitality people of ITT
For reservations and information, call your nearest Sheraton Hotel, Reservations Office, or your Travel Agent

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

(Continued from Page 3)

whelm the beauty of line and form. The same factors that shape a human's appreciation of art, architecture and fashion are the factors that govern the aesthetics of fine jewelry."

The hallmark of the Adler look is the curved sweep. This necessitates many difficult baguette cuts, so that each stone blends with adjacent stones on the sweep. "We often have to re-cut stones so that they are perfect in the setting. Of course, we lose weight this way. But it's the only way to achieve the perfect gridding we demand."

The Adler style is not just for millionaires. "We have very costly jewelry, of course," admits Carlo. "But some of our items are less expensively priced. We find that when a man comes in with his lady, he's the one who usually wants to spend a bit more to get more valuable stones and higher gold content into the piece. The woman is more likely to like something just because it's pretty, and not care too much about its intrinsic value."

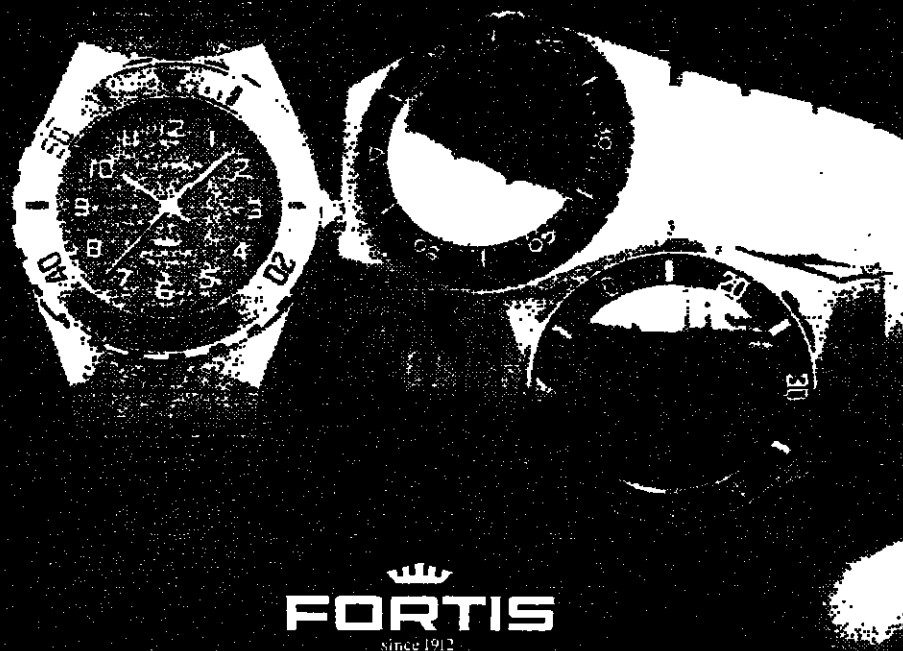
For now, the eyes of the two Adler brothers as well as those of Franklin's wife Leyla, who does much of the design, are firmly on London. "Each of us

will be in the Bond Street store for a couple of days more weeks," Carlo explains. "Our good customers expect to see us, to talk over the stones they'd like mounted, to describe the designs they have in mind, and to hear our suggestions."

And after London? "Well, we really should have a shop in the U.S. We just turned down a deal to open one up on Rodeo Drive in L.A. We just don't feel that we're ready yet. It's a jungle there. To do it right, one of us has to move there and live full time with the project. Maybe that's something we'll find we have to leave to the next generation of Adlers."

Your Flipper, Sir

Interchangeable within Seconds from 18 ct Gold to Steel or Fashionable coloured Bracelets in Plastic



FORTIS
since 1912

The world's first automatic wrist watch was created and built by Fortis in 1926. The HARWOOD, a piece of history among watch-makers is now available in 18 ct Gold or Steel. Fortis Watch LTD, CH-2546 Granchen, Switzerland. Tel. 065/513161. Telex 934177

After-Dinner Pleasure Is as Easy as ABC

There's a saying in Rüdesheim, a village of 12,000 on the Rhine, that after-dinner pleasure is as easy as ABC.

Asbach, Brandy, Chocolate. For some 100 years the Asbach family has been distilling fine wine here and aging it patiently in limousin oak barrels. After resting for at least two years it emerges as Asbach Uralt brandy, some 18 million bottles of which were sold in Germany last year. It is by far



Asbach Uralt's headquarters welcomes some 150,000 visitors a year to sample its delicious brandies and chocolates.

Germany's most prestigious brandy.

"And we're increasingly popular abroad as well," says Neville Plummer, who looks after the export side of the firm's business. "We sold 2.1 million bottles overseas last year, distributing our product to more than 60 countries. Duty-free selling has enabled us to introduce our brand to large numbers of foreigners, and their preference for our brand has helped us to break into overseas markets. In addition to brandy, we're also producing a schnapps called Furst Bismarck and Calvados Gilbert."

What is remarkable about the installation at Asbach is that it is possibly the only plant in the world where fine brandy and fine chocolates come off the production line together.

"For 60 years," Plummer reveals, "the company has also been in the luxury-confectionery business, producing brandy-filled chocolates. Together—separately—both our main products are a delightful conclusion to an enjoyable meal, don't you agree?"

About 150,000 visitors a year pass through Asbach's doors to watch the firm's 650 employees at their jobs. More than 60 percent of these visitors are from outside Germany, and the 10 company guides are fluent in a number of languages to answer questions during the 45-minute tour and, later, to chat about Asbach's products in the welcoming confines of the tasting room.

For information on visiting Asbach in Rüdesheim, telephone 67 22 120.



Great for Hikers
Discover the wonderful Green Highland of Gstaad.

PALACE HOTEL GSTAAD SWITZERLAND
Please call:
Phone: 030/8 31 31 Telex 922 222
or
The Leading Hotels of the World

in the SHOPS

News from the Duty-Free Trade



Justerini & Brooks Ltd. has just taken the wraps off its new, deluxe brand, J & B 15 Year Old Reserve. Each of the whiskies used in the blend is at least 15 years old—more mature whiskies, in other words, than a number of the competing 12-year-olds in the market. Its packaging reflects the slightly higher price that will be charged for this whisky: the bottle has a cork stopper and is of a heavy, dark-green glass.

A new book that fairly bubbles with excitement is "Champagne: a Vintage Guide to Sparkling Wine." The authors, Isaac Cronin and Rafael Pallad, have packed the \$5.95, 96-page paperback with just about everything you've ever wanted to know about the wine that the monk Dom Perignon discovered those hundreds of years ago in Epernay. The authors say that the bubbly is riding high now, up 300 percent in consumption in the past five years, vs. a 25 percent growth in the consumption of still wines. Publisher: Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. Tel. (212) 245-6400.

These days it's possible to put a Porsche in your pocket—as well as in your suitcase. The Porsche quality image has been applied to a long and growing list of travel and duty-free items. Sunglasses and watches were first. Now there are Porsche electric shavers and hair-trimmers, cowhide shoulder carryalls, pilots' overnight cases, titanium ball-point pens, papers, cigarette lighters and other smoking accessories.

If, next time, you pick up a bottle of Glenfiddich Scotch whisky off a duty-free shelf, you can be confident you're not alone. According to the "Duty-Free World Report 1985" published in Sweden, Glenfiddich is the duty-free world's top-selling brand. The nine runners-up are Campari, Gordon's Gin, Bacardi, Johnnie Walker Black Label, Harvey's Bristol Cream, Chivas Regal, Johnnie Walker Red Label, Drambuie and Grant's Steadfast, in that order.



The news that Pan Am is going to begin flying to Shannon again is gladdening the hearts of Irish merchants there. No one will benefit more from the duty-free surge than Old Bushmills Distillery, just over the

Ulster border, where the "Cognac of Ireland" is distilled as it has been since 1608. Its prestige Black Bush brand has been stocked aboard a tall ship currently cruising the U.S. East Coast on a promotional tour.

Bon Voyage is compiled by Arturo Gonzalez, Director of Communications, International Herald Tribune.

Bon VOYAGE

NFL FOOTBALL IS BACK!

SEE YOUR TEAM PLAY EVERY WEEK!

Wherever you live in the world, you can see the NFL game of your choice every week, just days after the action. How? PonTel, the NFL's overseas licensee since 1980, videotapes all NFL games in the U.S. and distributes copies of all games to fit all the world's video standards. Each tape contains the complete, uncut game you want, plus highlights of other games to give you 3 hours of NFL action every week.

ORDER BY PHONE

Just pick up the phone, and you can enjoy a luxury not available to anyone living in the U.S. Any NFL game you want, week after week in your mailbox. Keep each cassette for seven days, and return it in the handy re-usable mailing pouch. Easy, convenient, economical.

LOWER PRICES

And for 1985, prices have been lowered again. Half the regular season, 8 complete games, plus highlights of many other games, for just \$139.

Additional games each week just \$10 each. So order now and join the thousands worldwide who will catch PonTel's NFL this year!

FREE NFL SCHEDULE

If you order by this Friday, you'll receive a team-by-team NFL schedule absolutely free. Pay with your credit card and the first game is sent the same day.

ORDER BY PHONE OR TELEX AND CHARGE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO YOUR MAJOR CREDIT CARD. OR SEND THIS CARD TODAY WITH YOUR CHECK OR CREDIT CARD AUTHORIZATION.

- ☐ Yes. Send me 8 complete NFL games, plus highlights of other games, on rental cassettes for only \$139. I want to see the:
 - ☐ PonTel Game of the Week
 - ☐ My favorite team
- ☐ Yes. Send me a second complete game each week for only \$10 each. I want to see:
 - ☐ Another great game
 - ☐ My favorite team
- ☐ Send my cassettes airmail for \$50 each in Europe; \$1 each for Mid-East and Africa; \$2 for Far East.
- ☐ I live outside of Europe, I add \$8 refundable deposit for each cassette.
- ☐ Please charge my:
 - ☐ AMEX ☐ VISA ☐ EURO ☐ ACCESS ☐ MASTER
- ☐ Check enclosed.

Video System: ☐ VHS ☐ BETA ☐ VIDEO 2000
Video Standard: ☐ PAL (most countries) ☐ American NTSC ☐ French SECAM

Name _____ Address _____

Area Code for Germany, then: 211-626066 From Germany, dial: 0211-626066

PonTel
Münsterbrocker Weg 200 • 4000 Düsseldorf 30
Federal Republic of Germany
Telex: 8 588 420

smile

You get many smiles at the Palace. Open from mid June.

PALACE HOTEL GSTAAD SWITZERLAND

Please call:
Phone: 030/8 31 31 Telex 922 222
or
The Leading Hotels of the World

The flavour of an island in a single malt.



Isle of Jura
SINGLE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY

Tabac Original - the individual fragrance.

W. MURER-WIRTZ

SPORTS

Mets Beat Cardinals, 1-0, on Strawberry's 11th-Inning Homer

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

ST. LOUIS — The St. Louis Cardinals emblem that dominates the right-field scoreboard at Busch Stadium sits a nice, safe 500 feet from home plate. The resident Cardinals would need about three pop hits, a couple of bunts and a healthy sacrifice fly to reach it. Darryl Strawberry needs one swing.

Tuesday night, in the 11th inning of a scoreless game that could easily bear the weight of any superlative applied to it, Strawberry hit reliever Ken Dayley's curveball off

the base of the emblem, just above the clock that read 10:44 P.M.

Only time will tell if the clock really began toling another time — midnight, perhaps — for the Cardinals. It's probably too soon for such thoughts. Even this 1-0 New York Mets victory only pared the St. Louis lead in the National League's Eastern Division to two games with five to play. The Mets must do much more damage before this surprisingly tense game becomes more than a pennant-race footnote.

One factor, however, lends extra twist to Tuesday night's doings.

Dwight Gooden — perhaps word of him has reached you — was to pitch here Wednesday for the Mets. Then again, the Cardinals also had someone scheduled to throw: Joaquin Andujar, the only man in baseball who has won 20 games each of the last two seasons.

But about the opener of the three-game set:

John Tudor pitched the first 10 innings for the Cardinals and a cruel fate kept him from tying Sandy Koufax's major-league record for left-handed pitchers of 11 shutouts in a season. He already

had shut out the Mets twice this year, including a 10-inning 1-0 victory last month.

For the first nine innings, Met pitcher Ron Darling distinguished himself. His only mistake was missing a suicide squeeze bunt with men on second and third and one out in the seventh — ruining the best New York rally of the night.

The conventional wisdom was that the Mets needed a sweep, whereas the Cardinals could enter the series relaxed. By altering his pitching rotation, New York Manager Dave Johnson altered that perception.

Johnson worked it so that Gooden would pitch Wednesday. Most managers would have opened with the 22-4 superstar, but Johnson decided on a novel twist to a pennant race mind game: He started Darling (16-5) against Tudor (20-8).

"This is a big game for the Cardinals," Johnson said with intentionality. "If we beat Tudor, who's been their best pitcher, then we'll have Gooden with extra rest against Andujar with short rest [three days], in the second game."

"If we win that," said Johnson, raising his eyebrows, "then you know everybody will forget that the Cards have won 20 games and start talking about them choking."

Johnson also noted that Andujar "has always been a first-half pitcher who's had a tough time in his last 10 starts. Last time against us, in

New York, he didn't last two innings."

From the start, Tuesday's game was a masterful pitchers' duel. "Darling pitched the game of his lifetime. To me, he was the hero of this game," said Keith Hernandez.

Darling walked the first man he faced, yet through five innings he gave up only two hits and allowed two men to reach second base. Twice he retired Tommy Herr (he of the 108 runs batted in) with men on second in the first and third innings.

Tudor, who already had pitched 10 shutouts this year and four since Sept. 1, began even more impressively. Through four innings he permitted only a walk to Hernandez, a soft line single to right by Ray Knight and a long fly out to left by Hernandez.

New York's big chance to break through came in the seventh. Knight sliced a single to right and Rafael Santana lashed a liner off Tudor's left ankle, the ball caroming down the rightfield line to the Cardinal bullpen for a double.

With men at second and third and one out, and with Tudor's ankle throbbing, Johnson let Darling hit. Or, rather, bunt. The squeeze was indeed suicidal: Darling bunted through a 1-0 curve, and Howard Johnson, running for Knight, was dead at home by 40 feet.

Pitching continued to keep all doors shut tight until Strawberry's rocket. Ironically, Dayley had started the 11th by striking out Hernandez and Gary Carter.



Ron Darling
... The game of his lifetime

Angels Win, 4-2, Regain Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KANSAS CITY — Mike Witt and Don Moore combined on a six-hitter as the California Angels regained a one-game lead over Kansas City in the American League's Western Division with a 4-2 victory over the Royals here Tuesday night.

Witt worked 7½ innings before Moore came on to get his 30th save. Witt gave up six hits, walked one and struck out five.

The Angels scored three runs in the fifth and chased left-hander Charlie Leibrandt, who had won four of his previous five decisions.

Brian Downing and Dick Schofield each had a pair of hits, and Bobby Grich homered for the Angels in the second inning. Schofield singled and scored in the fifth, when Downing drove in a run with a double and scored.

The Royals had forged the seventh tie for the division lead in 11 days with a 3-1 victory Monday night in the opener of the four-game series.

Tigers 6, Blue Jays 1: In Detroit,

Frank Tanana won his fourth decision in a row as Toronto's Eastern Division lead over New York slipped to four games.

Yankees 6, Brewers 1: In New York, RBIs by Dave Winfield and Bobby Meacham helped Joe Niekro win his second game as a Yankee.

Red Sox 10, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Bill Buckner paced Boston by driving in five runs on two doubles and his 14th homer of the year.

Rangers 4, A's 2: In Arlington, Texas, Don Slaught had three hits and drove in two runs and José Guzman worked eight innings for his third straight victory.

Indians 9, Mariners 3: In Cleveland, Andre Thornton broke a sixth-inning tie with a two-run homer, and the Indians went on to breeze past Seattle.

White Sox 12, Twins 6: In Minneapolis, Ron Kittle hit two-run home runs to pace Chicago.

Dodgers 10, Padres 3: In the National League, in Los Angeles, Mariano Duncan delivered three hits and drove in two runs to help

the Dodgers, who maintained a 5½-game lead over Cincinnati, clinch a tie for the Western Division title.

Reds 7, Giants 6: In San Francisco, Eric Davis drove in four runs with three hits, including a two-run single in the eighth, to keep Cincinnati's tie hopes alive.

Cubs 4, Pirates 3: In Chicago, Jody Davis hit a two-run homer and Leon Durham a bases-empty shot as the Cubs defeated Pittsburgh before a crowd of 3,446, the smallest attendance of the year at Wrigley Field.

Astros 2, Braves 0: In Houston, rookie Charlie Kerfeld pitched a four-hitter over 8½ innings and Dave Smith recorded his 26th save of the year as the Astros blanked Atlanta.

(AP, UPI)

"Nobody knows who I am," he said Monday. "Nobody knows my face here. In Italy, my name is famous. I like it when people come up to me and talk and take pictures and ask for my autograph. It hasn't happened enough to me not to like it."

It almost happened last week in Italy, where Pizzolato ran in a series of races much like bicycling's Tour de France. Everyone seemed to want to take his picture or get his autograph or have coffee with him.

He wanted to run and train. He compromised — many pictures, too much coffee and enough running to fill his needs.

This will be his fourth New York City Marathon. In 1982 and 1983, his trips were financed by Champion, the sportswear company that sponsors his club team. In 1982, he dropped out after 15 miles, his legs as limp as spaghetti because this was his third marathon in five weeks. In 1983, he finished 27th, high enough for the marathon sponsors to pay his expenses to the 1984 race.

When he won it, the first marathon victory of his career, his life was changed. In addition to round-trip air fare, hotel room costs and \$50 a day for food, he collected \$25,000 in prize money and a new Mercedes-Benz that he soon sold. This year he will receive the same expenses plus \$5,000 to \$10,000 in appearance money.

After last year's victory, he returned to Italy a hero. The 8,000 residents of Pieve Roccetia, his hometown west of Venice, turned out in force for a parade.

Soon the telephone started to ring. Almost every meet director in Italy wanted him to run. It was the chance of a lifetime to make money — and also the chance of a lifetime to run too much, wear himself out and get injured.

"I didn't run a lot," he said, "because I wanted to preserve my career. I just want to run in strong races. Besides, the money in Italy is not like the money in the U.S."

He ran a few half-marathons and road races. In April, he finished sixth in the World Cup Marathon in Hiroshima and set an Italian record of 2 hours, 10 minutes and 23 seconds.

His next marathon, the 17th of his career, provided his second victory. It came Sept. 1 in the World University Games in Kobe, Japan, and he won in 2:20:06.

Now, preparing for this year's New York City Marathon, he runs 10 miles in the morning and 10 in the afternoon, or else 20 miles in one workout. Training is not reduced, even though the New York

Italian Runner Finds Fame Elusive in U.S.

field has been weakened by injuries to Alberto Salazar of the United States, Rod Dixon of New Zealand, Toshinori Seko of Japan, Alberto Cova of Italy and perhaps Carlos Lopes of Portugal. In their absence, Pizzolato's main challengers are Ahmed Salah of Djibouti, who won the World Cup, and the Americans Bill Rodgers, Frank Shorter, Ron Tabb and Pat Petersen.

No matter how Pizzolato fares this year, he is unlikely to match last year's drama. On a day much too warm and humid for marathon running, he took the lead midway through the race and fought off stomach and leg pains after that.

He stopped eight times as Dave Murphy of Britain drew nearer and nearer. He kept looking back, as if hoping Murphy would go away. After 18 miles, when Pizzolato started slowing, Mary Liquori, doing commentary for ABC Television, said, "Ciao, Orlando."

Instead of goodbye, the *ciao* turned out to be hello. Pizzolato held on and won. No longer would he ask for the autographs of such famous marathoners as Salazar and Dixon.

"It was exciting to get their autographs," he said, "because I was not a top runner then. It's different now. I can compete with them. And they were on another level, and I was their fan. Now they are my enemies during a race."

Pizzolato is 27 years old, with an economical build of 5 feet 10½ inches and 137 pounds (1.79 meters, 62.1 kilograms), ideal for a runner.

He is to be in New York all week, doing promotional work, working out in Central Park, drinking a few beers and eating carefully. At lunch on Monday, he studied the menu intensely.

"Linguine is a pasta, yes?" he asked.

"You are Italian and asking that?"

"In Italy, it is a pasta. Heite, too?"

"Here, too."

"Linguine with clam sauce, red," he said happily. "I like New York."

OUT — In a scoreless tie Wednesday in Istanbul, Fenerbahce (striped shirts) eliminated Bordeaux of France in the first round of the Champions' Cup soccer competition. Fenerbahce had won the round's first-leg match, 3-2.

Italian Runner Finds Fame Elusive in U.S.

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Orlando Pizzolato has become a minor celebrity, the kind only a few people recognize.

He arrived in New York Sunday for a week of promotional work for the Oct. 27 New York City Marathon, which he won last year. Sunday night, he ran in Central Park, and if anyone's head turned when he passed, he didn't notice it.

"Nobody knows who I am," he said Monday. "Nobody knows my face here. In Italy, my name is famous. I like it when people come up to me and talk and take pictures and ask for my autograph. It hasn't happened enough to me not to like it."

It almost happened last week in Italy, where Pizzolato ran in a series of races much like bicycling's Tour de France. Everyone seemed to want to take his picture or get his autograph or have coffee with him.

He wanted to run and train. He compromised — many pictures, too much coffee and enough running to fill his needs.

This will be his fourth New York City Marathon. In 1982 and 1983, his trips were financed by Champion, the sportswear company that sponsors his club team. In 1982, he dropped out after 15 miles, his legs as limp as spaghetti because this was his third marathon in five weeks. In 1983, he finished 27th, high enough for the marathon sponsors to pay his expenses to the 1984 race.

When he won it, the first marathon victory of his career, his life was changed. In addition to round-trip air fare, hotel room costs and \$50 a day for food, he collected \$25,000 in prize money and a new Mercedes-Benz that he soon sold. This year he will receive the same expenses plus \$5,000 to \$10,000 in appearance money.

After last year's victory, he returned to Italy a hero. The 8,000 residents of Pieve Roccetia, his hometown west of Venice, turned out in force for a parade.

Soon the telephone started to ring. Almost every meet director in Italy wanted him to run. It was the chance of a lifetime to make money — and also the chance of a lifetime to run too much, wear himself out and get injured.

"I didn't run a lot," he said, "because I wanted to preserve my career. I just want to run in strong races. Besides, the money in Italy is not like the money in the U.S."

He ran a few half-marathons and road races. In April, he finished sixth in the World Cup Marathon in Hiroshima and set an Italian record of 2 hours, 10 minutes and 23 seconds.

His next marathon, the 17th of his career, provided his second victory. It came Sept. 1 in the World University Games in Kobe, Japan, and he won in 2:20:06.

Now, preparing for this year's New York City Marathon, he runs 10 miles in the morning and 10 in the afternoon, or else 20 miles in one workout. Training is not reduced, even though the New York

field has been weakened by injuries to Alberto Salazar of the United States, Rod Dixon of New Zealand, Toshinori Seko of Japan, Alberto Cova of Italy and perhaps Carlos Lopes of Portugal. In their absence, Pizzolato's main challengers are Ahmed Salah of Djibouti, who won the World Cup, and the Americans Bill Rodgers, Frank Shorter, Ron Tabb and Pat Petersen.

No matter how Pizzolato fares this year, he is unlikely to match last year's drama. On a day much too warm and humid for marathon running, he took the lead midway through the race and fought off stomach and leg pains after that.

He stopped eight times as Dave Murphy of Britain drew nearer and nearer. He kept looking back, as if hoping Murphy would go away. After 18 miles, when Pizzolato started slowing, Mary Liquori, doing commentary for ABC Television, said, "Ciao, Orlando."

Instead of goodbye, the *ciao* turned out to be hello. Pizzolato held on and won. No longer would he ask for the autographs of such famous marathoners as Salazar and Dixon.

"It was exciting to get their autographs," he said, "because I was not a top runner then. It's different now. I can compete with them. And they were on another level, and I was their fan. Now they are my enemies during a race."

Pizzolato is 27 years old, with an economical build of 5 feet 10½ inches and 137 pounds (1.79 meters, 62.1 kilograms), ideal for a runner.

He is to be in New York all week, doing promotional work, working out in Central Park, drinking a few beers and eating carefully. At lunch on Monday, he studied the menu intensely.

"Linguine is a pasta, yes?" he asked.

"You are Italian and asking that?"

"In Italy, it is a pasta. Heite, too?"

"Here, too."

"Linguine with clam sauce, red," he said happily. "I like New York."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Agreement Reached on Sale of Pirates

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A group of public and private investors, committed to keeping the Pirates in Pittsburgh, reached agreement in principle on Wednesday to buy the National League team from the Galbreath family and Warner Communications Inc. The team will be sold for \$22 million in cash plus the assumption of certain player salaries. The deal is subject to the approval of major league baseball owners.

The Pirates identified the buyers as a coalition represented by Mayor Richard S. Caliguiri; Douglas D. Danforth, chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corp.; Carl F. Barger, a Pittsburgh attorney; and Malcolm M. Prime, chairman of Ryan Homes Inc.

Pittsburgh, last in the Eastern Division standings in 1984 and 1985, has failed to draw a million fans since the 1983 season. It has lost 101 games this season — the most by a Pirates team in more than 30 years — and will lose a reported \$9 million. The team reportedly lost \$6 million in 1984.

Bruno Takes European Crown on KO

LONDON (AP) — Briton Frank Bruno knocked out champion Anders Eklund of Sweden in the fourth round here Tuesday night to win the European heavyweight boxing title.

Bruno, who dominated the twice-postponed fight from the opening bell, outclassed a defenseless Eklund, flooring him 20 seconds into the fourth round of a scheduled 12-rounder. Bruno is 26-1 lifetime; Eklund fell to 11-3-1.

NFL Bills Dismiss Coach Stephenson

ORCHARD PARK, N.Y. (AP) — Coach Kay Stephenson, whose Buffalo Bills won only two games in 1984 and are winless so far this year, was fired Tuesday. The National Football League club named defensive coordinator Hank Buhlhoff to replace him.

Stephenson, 41, had been the Bills' offensive coordinator until 1983, when he succeeded Coach Chuck Knox, who took the head job at Seattle. Stephenson's first team went 8-8; the Bills were 2-14 last year.

Buhlhoff, the defensive coach and linebacker coach with Cincinnati from 1981 to 1983, joined the Bills in January after a brief stint as coach of the now-defunct Pittsburgh Maulers of the United States Football League. He has coached in the pro ranks since 1970.



Pizzolato in the '84 New York race, when "ciao" meant hello.

SCOREBOARD

Football

National Football League Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE				NATIONAL CONFERENCE			
TEAM	OFFENSE	DEFENSE	TEAM	OFFENSE	DEFENSE	TEAM	OFFENSE
Pittsburgh	152	100	100	Dallas	152	100	100
San Diego	145	100	100	San Francisco	145	100	100
Denver	132	100	100	St. Louis	132	100	100
Cincinnati	128	100	100	New Orleans	128	100	100
Seattle	124	100	100	Washington	124	100	100
Pittsburgh	120	100	100	Atlanta	120	100	100
San Diego	116	100	100	Tampa Bay	116	100	100
Denver	112	100	100	Philadelphia	112	100	100
Cincinnati	108	100	100	Green Bay	108	100	100
Seattle	104	100	100	Detroit	104	100	100
San Diego	100	100	100	Philadelphia	100	100	100

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 10, Orioles 3	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
Cleveland 8, Yankees 1	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	San Francisco 4, Padres 3
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	San Diego 4, Cardinals 1
San Diego 4, Rangers 2	St. Louis 4, Pirates 2
Los Angeles 6, Angels 2	Atlanta 4, Braves 2
San Francisco 4, Giants 2	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 2

AMEX prices	P.18	Commodity reports	P.20
AMEX high/low	P.18	Foreign exchange	P.20
NYSE prices	P.18	Gold markets	P.18
NYSE high/low	P.18	Interest rates	P.18
Commodity prices	P.18	Market summary	P.18
Currency rates	P.18	Options	P.17
Commodities	P.17	OTC stock	P.14
Dividends	P.17	Other markets	P.20

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

Upjohn's New Hair Restorer May Make Profit Grow, Too

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

KALAMAZOO, Michigan — Ever since a moonbeam ricocheted off Yul Brynner's royal Siamese pate and twinkled the eye of Deborah Kerr, bald has been beautiful. At least that is Hollywood's version. Here in the Midwest, where Americans cover receding hairlines with baseball caps emblazoned with the names of seed and tractor companies, bald holds the prospect of being big business.

Upjohn, the blue chip pharmaceutical company based in Kalamazoo, is developing a promising hair-restoring product. Already, thousands of men are using versions of the drug via a "gray" prescription market in the United States. It was discovered in the 1970s that an Upjohn medication for high blood pressure, Minoxidil, had the side effect of growing hair.

"I was getting a 5 o'clock shadow at 11 o'clock in the morning," was one user's complaint. In some cases women and children taking the drug for serious hypertension grew tufts of hair on their backs.

Since 1983, when Upjohn began a 28-location drug test using 2,200 men, no marked side effects have occurred with topical application to the scalp. Results so far indicate that one third experienced satisfactory hair growth. Another third benefited from some growth, or at least enough to retard further loss, while the rest, usually men past 55, have not been helped.

As a stock, Upjohn has nearly doubled in price since late last year and almost tripled from its low in the summer of 1984. Then its price/earnings ratio was the lowest in the drug group. Now it is the highest among the big pharmaceuticals.

"Upjohn has become the single drug stock that is the heartbeat of the stock market," said David Saks, industry analyst for Morgan Olmstead Kennedy & Gardner. "When it's strong, the whole group is strong and when it's weak all the drugs are down."

MINOXIDIL has been the big kicker in the stock's volatile surge, but analysts are also very complimentary about fundamental changes in the company.

"The basic profitability of Upjohn has substantially improved," said David MacCallum of Hambrecht & Quist, "with the best yet to come."

He also pointed out that the company has a relatively small market capitalization of around 30 million shares outstanding, "so a big hit with one product makes a big difference."

MacCallum puts Upjohn's market value at \$100 a share even without allowing for the potential of Regimine, which is to be the hair product's trade name, if and when the U.S. government approves it. That could be expected a year or two after formal filing with the Food and Drug Administration, scheduled for December.

He said it is "entirely conceivable" that Regimine treatments could generate 50 cents a day from each customer. If they number only 3 million of the estimated 25-million-plus bald Americans, that totals \$550 million in annual sales for Upjohn, and would rank the hair restorer No. 3 on the current best-selling drug list, behind Tagamet and Zantac, two ulcer medications.

Paine Webber's Ronald Nordmann, an early booster of Upjohn because of Minoxidil, likened Regimine to Tagamet and what it did for its manufacturer, SmithKline Beckman Corp. The greatest selling drug in history, it powered the stock up tenfold. Last year's sales of Tagamet totaled \$850 million.

"Upjohn offers an extremely positive risk/reward ratio," he said. (Continued on Page 20, Col. 2)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Oct. 2
American dollar	2.77
British pound	1.65
French franc	6.55
German mark	2.36
Italian lira	203.75
Japanese yen	163.60
Netherlands guilder	3.60
Swiss franc	2.00
West German mark	2.36
Yen	163.60

Other Dollar Values	Oct. 2
American dollar	2.77
British pound	1.65
French franc	6.55
German mark	2.36
Italian lira	203.75
Japanese yen	163.60
Netherlands guilder	3.60
Swiss franc	2.00
West German mark	2.36
Yen	163.60

Interest Rates

Barren Currency Deposits	Oct. 2
1 month	8.75%
3 months	8.75%
6 months	8.75%
1 year	8.75%

Key Money Rates	Oct. 2
1 month	8.75%
3 months	8.75%
6 months	8.75%
1 year	8.75%

U.S. Money Market Funds	Oct. 2
1 month	8.75%
3 months	8.75%
6 months	8.75%
1 year	8.75%

Gold	Oct. 2
1 month	8.75%
3 months	8.75%
6 months	8.75%
1 year	8.75%

Markets Closed	Oct. 2
1 month	8.75%
3 months	8.75%
6 months	8.75%
1 year	8.75%

Bonn Says Output Declined

2.8% August Fall Follows July Rise

BONN — West German industrial production, seasonally adjusted, fell 2.8 percent in August, according to preliminary figures, after increasing 2.4 percent in July, the Economics Ministry said Wednesday.

The ministry had originally put the July rise at 1.8 percent.

The ministry said one factor in the August fall was the influence of school and works holidays on production, which cannot always be entirely corrected by seasonal adjustments.

"Indications are that school and works holidays weighed less on production in July than normally," it said. "This probably means the July figures give a too favorable picture, while the August figures do the opposite."

It added, "Given this insufficiency in seasonal adjustments, it is more advisable than ever to judge economic trends over longer periods than just monthly results."

Industrial production for July and August taken together rose 2 percent compared with May and June, it noted.

Manufacturing industry output in the two months increased by just under 2 percent compared with the previous two months. In August alone, output by manufacturers fell 2.5 percent compared with July.

All areas of manufacturing industry shared in the two-monthly rise except for the consumer goods sector, where production was unchanged against May and June.

Industrial production rose 4.5 percent in July and August compared with the like period last year.

Coffee Group Reaches Pact On Pricing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The International Coffee Organization Wednesday established price-stabilization measures for its 1985-86 fiscal year, which began Tuesday.

The vote in the 75-nation ICO was 69-1, with the United States casting the only negative ballot. Costa Rica, Honduras, India, Indonesia and Peru abstained.

The ICO said that an initial global export quota of 58 million bags of 132 pounds (60 kilograms) each was agreed on for 1985-86, down slightly from a final 1984-85 figure of 58.2 million bags.

The ICO said the mechanism for adjustment in the quota, aimed at keeping the price within the unchanged range of \$1.20 to \$1.40 a pound, allows for special arrangements in the current October-December quarter.

If the 15-day average price, currently just below the \$1.20 "floor," is still below that level in 20 marketing days, the quota will be cut by one million bags. If 15 days later it is still below \$1.20, a further cut of one million bags takes place, with another triggered by a subsequent fall to \$1.15.

Delegates from Brazil, the largest ICO producing member, said that the United States had taken a "tough line" from the start of the conference by insisting that the problem of underproduction be resolved before discussion started on quotas and prices. This "tough line" had been maintained throughout, as witnessed by its vote against the package, the delegates added.

Producers were in favor of "appropriate" action to curb underproduction, and of penalties in the form of quota cuts on ICO producers that sell coffee more cheaply to non-members than to members of the organization.

"All efforts were made not to leave the United States isolated," said the head of the Brazilian negotiating team, Alberto Leite Barbosa. He said the "compromise result" on a package of measures for the 1985-86 year would "support the stability of prices" and the normal flow of coffee.

Rolande Prager, the head of the U.S. delegation, called the outcome inadequate. "We are concerned that the outcome may not bode well for the future of the International Coffee Agreement or our participation in it," she said. The United States is the largest consuming member of the ICO.

(AP, AP)



William S. Woodside, American Can Co.'s chairman and chief executive.

Corporate Chief Tackles Social Ills

American Can's Head Calls Work Self-Preservation

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

NEW YORK — On a recent sunny afternoon, William S. Woodside, chairman and chief executive of American Can Co., sat in his West 57th Street office overlooking Central Park here, and spoke with some emotion about matters he considers important.

He did not seem concerned, at that moment, about his company's investment in Tior Mortgage Insurance Co., which has been caught up in the crisis surrounding the troubled Equify Programs Investment Corp. Nor was he at his most animated when discussing American Can's dramatic and successful asset-restructuring.

Rather, Mr. Woodside was visibly upset about the death of Westway, the proposed superhighway and waterfront development along Manhattan's West Side, a project that had been abandoned by New York officials earlier that day. He was concerned about a flag over a proposed new wing for the Whitney Museum of American Art. And he was "appalled," as he put it, that a would-be corporate co-sponsor had backed out of a hunger project.

Like any number of companies, American Can has been drawn into a variety of community matters. But unlike a lot of chief executives, Mr.

Woodside, 63, is intensely involved in those matters.

He is the chairman of the Regional Plan Association, a private group that supported Westway and that makes recommendations on transportation, housing, and recreation for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. He is also chairman of the Whitney Museum and president of American Can Co. Foundation. It funds civic and cultural organizations like the Regional Plan (\$30,000 in 1984) and the Whitney (\$124,000 that same year). It also supports projects on public education, hunger, and nutrition — for example, a study on hunger that Mr. Woodside said "dramatized the impact of what happens to the minds of children whose families fall below the poverty line" — and the problems of transition, such as displaced workers and untrained youth.

In 1984, the foundation spent 25 percent of its \$2.7-million budget on projects relating to these themes. Grants this year will amount to \$3.7 million. Mr. Woodside said, of which roughly 33 percent will be directed to these areas.

"He took the foundation from a kind of bucket-shot approach and got it focused on areas of great concern," said Joseph A. Califano Jr., the former (Continued on Page 20, Col. 5)

Factory Orders Up 0.9% in U.S.; Home Sales Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories rose a modest 0.9 percent in August as strong demand for autos offset a decline in nondurable goods, the government reported Wednesday.

The Commerce Department said the advance in factory orders came from a strong 2.6-percent rise in orders of durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, which offset a 1.1-percent decline in orders for soft goods.

New orders to factories are closely watched by economists as an indication of industry's need or ability to add jobs and production capacity in coming months.

In another report issued Wednesday, the Census Bureau said that sales of new houses fell a surprising 5.6 percent in August from July's levels, but remained far above the sales rate of a year ago. Housing sales and construction, buoyed by lower home-loan rates, have remained a bright spot in the sluggish U.S. economy.

Sales of single-family houses fell to an annual rate of 705,000 in August after seasonal adjustment, the agency said.

Meanwhile, the increase in durable-goods orders in August stemmed from a big surge in demand for automobiles, the Commerce Department said. The transportation category, which includes autos and aircraft, was up 10.6 percent in August following a 5.5-percent July decline.

Orders for military equipment, meanwhile, rose 3.9 percent in August following a 14.6-percent decline in July.

The key category of nondefense capital goods rose 3.6 percent in August following a 4.6-percent July decline. This category, which has shown weakness for much of the year, is closely watched for hints it can give on industry plans for expansion of production facilities.

Much of the 1.1-percent decline in new orders for nondurable goods was in the food category, although many other industries showed a setback from the July level, when orders were down a slight 0.1 percent.

Shipments rose to \$195.9 billion in August, a 1.1-percent gain and the highest monthly increase since March. The department said total orders rose to a seasonally adjusted \$197.5 billion in August following a 1.2-percent decline in July.

Meanwhile, analysts said Wednesday that August's sharp decline in new-home sales was less serious than indicated because of the way the monthly sales rate has bounced up and down in recent months. Sales rose a revised 5.5 percent in July.

More important to builders, who plan their new construction largely on the pace of sales, is the fact that sales are running 26.6 percent ahead of the same month last year, analysts said.

Another significant figure in the report shows that only 5.8-months worth of houses remain on the market unsold, a total of 350,000. Only when the backlog of unsold houses rises above the 7-month level do builders begin to worry about overbuilding. (AP, UPI)

U.S. Sets Up Strike Force On Trade

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan named a federal strike force Wednesday to uncover unfair trading practices harming U.S. industry and to develop methods of fighting them off.

Mr. Reagan promised in a Sept. 23 trade speech to establish the interagency group as part of his refortified policy designed to open foreign markets without restricting U.S. imports.

He announced creation of the interagency group, patterned after the Justice Department's strike forces on crime, at a cabinet meeting and named Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to head it.

"This strike force is for real," the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, quoted Mr. Baldrige as saying. "Free trade will not exist without fairness."

Mr. Speakes said the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, is examining about 12 cases eligible for retaliation.

In his September speech, Mr. Reagan also announced creation of a \$300-million "war chest" to help struggling American exporters compete in world markets.

In addition to developing a strategy to fight unfair trade, the strike force "will identify barriers to U.S. exports as well as unfair export subsidies."

Besides Commerce and Mr. Yeutter's agency, other departments in the strike force are Treasury, State, Transportation and Agriculture.

Does Your Bank or Broker Charge \$110 for 1,000 Shares of IBM? Andrew Peck Does.

A SAMPLE OF OUR VERY LOW COMMISSION RATES

500 shares of any price stock	\$ 80
1,000 shares	110
5,000 shares	300
10,000 shares	450
20 options @ 1/2	53
50 options @ 3	180

If you live in Europe or the U.K. and you make your own investment decisions, Andrew Peck Associates will charge you much less in commission when you trade or invest in U.S. securities markets.

Our London office gives you the convenience of a U.S. discount broker to contact during your business day. Your calls are answered promptly and executed orders are reported immediately. And you can make payments and deliveries to your account without sending securities or funds to the United States.

Accurate record keeping and custodial services are provided by Securities Settlement Corporation, one of The Travelers Companies. The Travelers is the third largest publicly owned insurance company in the U.S., and every account is protected for up to 10 million dollars.

Our London office is ready to receive your inquiries. Please call us or return the coupon to receive our free brochure "SIMPLIFIED TRADING." We look forward to hearing from you.

ANDREW PECK ASSOCIATES, INC.

39 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3EG, England (01) 580-1096 Telex: 881210 (MKLEIS G)
32 Bmdway, New York, N.Y. 10004 (212) 363-3770 Telex: 429097 (STOCKS)
Licensed dealer in securities.

☐ Please send me your SIMPLIFIED TRADING brochure.

Name _____

Address _____

Country _____

MEMBERS NASD, SIPC, SIA

CORUM

The famous Corum Coin Watch. A precious ultra-thin quartz movement inserted between the two halves of a genuine \$20 gold coin. Water-resistant. In ladies' versions too. A subtle touch: each Corum Coin Watch has a pure diamond set in the crown.

Corum watches are on view at the finest jewellers. For the address of the one nearest you or for a brochure, write or phone to: France, S.A. rue de la Paix, 177, Bd de Capis, 94100 Saint-Maur, tel. 1-899.36.36 - Germany, Austria, Holland, Helmut Teriet GmbH, Heinrich-Heine-Allee 4, D-4000 Düsseldorf, tel. 0211.320.446 - Great Britain, Saunders & Shepherd Ltd., 1, Bleeding Heart Yard, Greville Street, London EC1N 8SL, tel. 01-405.2666 - Italy, Corum Italia di Amerigo Meda, Folz, Via Tito Vignoli 44, 20146 Milan, tel. 242.77.93 - Other countries, CORUM, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, tel. 39.28.66.66.

The Daily Source for International Investors.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	162 1/2	162 1/4	162 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/8	48 1/4	+1/8
GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Comp	3417 1/2	3417 1/4	3417 1/2	+1/4
Trans	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Auto	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Chem	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Indus	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Comp	3417 1/2	3417 1/4	3417 1/2	+1/4
Trans	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4

Wednesday's

NYSE

Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 147,234,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 138,234,000
Prev. consolidated close 133,234,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Indus	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Comp	3417 1/2	3417 1/4	3417 1/2	+1/4
Trans	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Indus	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Comp	3417 1/2	3417 1/4	3417 1/2	+1/4
Trans	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	162 1/2	162 1/4	162 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/8	48 1/4	+1/8
GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Govt	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Corp	3417 1/2	3417 1/4	3417 1/2	+1/4
Muni	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Intl	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Indus	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Comp	3417 1/2	3417 1/4	3417 1/2	+1/4
Trans	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Indus	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Comp	3417 1/2	3417 1/4	3417 1/2	+1/4
Trans	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Indus	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Comp	3417 1/2	3417 1/4	3417 1/2	+1/4
Trans	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Sales				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Indus	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Comp	3417 1/2	3417 1/4	3417 1/2	+1/4
Trans	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Indus	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4
Comp	3417 1/2	3417 1/4	3417 1/2	+1/4
Trans	1254 1/2	1254 1/4	1254 1/2	+1/4

Stocks Lower on Heavy Volume

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices were mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday in very heavy trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 12.32 Tuesday, was down 7.28, to 1,333.67, at the close. Advances barely edged out declines and volume reached a 24-month high of 147.33 million shares, up from 150.24 million in the previous session.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

"The market is taking a breather and trying to understand the ramifications of what happened Tuesday," said Edward Nicolski, chief technical analyst with the Minneapolis-based firm of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood.

The strength shown by major oil stocks on Tuesday was significant because it provided unexpected leadership to the broader market and because it occurred at a point where the broader market needed to hold support, Mr. Nicolski said.

Portfolio managers are now deciding whether they should make the major decision to move back into the oil, he said.

"The move will rebuild confidence," he said. "The threat of an October massacre has been alleviated."

Meanwhile, hospital stocks were at the top of the active list and lower. Hospital Corp. of America fell 7 1/4 to 31 1/4, after it said that hospital utilization rates are still declining.

American Medical International was down 4, to 17 1/4, and National Medical Enterprises, Humana and Community Psychiatric were also lower.

Carolina Power & Light was up in active trading. Commonwealth Edison was lower. The company said it is considering various austerity measures, including a delay or halt of its nuclear construction program.

Beatrice Cos. was up on rumors that Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch consumer products concern, is considering a takeover bid for the company.

Midcon Corp. was advancing strongly after rocketing 9 1/2 Tuesday on rumors that the natural gas pipeline company may be a takeover target.

CBS was higher after adding 6 1/2 Tuesday when Loews Corp. raised its stake in CBS to 11.1 percent from 9.9 percent. Loews was up modestly.

Richardson-Vicks was off slightly. After the market closed Tuesday, the company said it would be acquired by Procter & Gamble for \$69 a share. Procter & Gamble was ahead.

Revolon Inc. was higher again after climbing 7 1/2 over the prior two sessions. Revlon is said to be negotiating to be taken private in a leveraged buyout in an attempt to counter a hostile takeover bid from Panty Pride. Panty Pride was off a bit.

Northwest Airlines was ahead.

Oil issues, which were strong Tuesday, were off slightly. Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Chevron were all off a bit.

U.S. Steel was up marginally while Du Pont was gaining. Both companies have large energy exposures.

Harris Graphics was up. The financier, Ivan Boskey, said Tuesday he was considering a leveraged buyout of the company.

AAR	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18
-----	--------	--------	--------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM Chief Says Company May Get 2d Saturn Plant

United Press International

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. may build another Saturn auto plant and is considering the sale of imported cars through Saturn dealers, according to the company's chairman, Roger B. Smith.

Mr. Smith said Tuesday in an interview with the Detroit Free Press he wished GM had plant capacity to build upwards of a million Saturn cars. "I think we've got to add a little more," he said.

GM plans to produce between 400,000 and 500,000 Saturn small cars starting in 1987-88 in Spring Hill, Tennessee.

The company searched for about six months earlier this year for the first Saturn site, and Mr. Smith said GM continues to update its files on potential U.S. sites. He did not know when a second Saturn site might be selected.

"I think they [Saturn executives] have their plate full right now," he said.

Mr. Smith said Saturn may explore persuading car lines from GM's overseas subsidiaries, including its operations in Europe and Brazil, to expand the Saturn line and allow dealers to sell a wide range of autos.

To be successful, dealers will need more than just one Saturn car, Mr. Smith said.

In a separate interview with another Detroit newspaper, the News, Mr. Smith said GM may offer public shares of stock in its financial subsidiary, General Motors Acceptance Corp., but probably will not do that with its new Saturn unit.

If stock were issued in GMAC — which Mr. Smith termed only a possibility — it would be the third category of publicly traded stock spun off from the still-existing GM common stock.

Hanson Trust Planning To Buy More SCM Stock

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Hanson Trust PLC, the British conglomerate, said Wednesday that in a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that it intends to buy more securities of SCM Corp., the U.S. typewriter, food and chemical concern.

The filing follows a decision last Wednesday by a U.S. appeals court lifting a lower court order that had temporarily barred Hanson from buying additional stock on grounds that it might have launched an illegal tender offer in its Sept. 11 series of private purchases of 3.1 million SCM shares.

Nissan Launches Sports Car With Ceramic Turbo

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. of Japan introduced on Wednesday a sports car embodying the world's first ceramic turbo-compressor.

Made of fine silicon nitride based ceramic instead of the usual nickel alloy, the turbo's rotor gives the engine a high heat resistance and low inertia rating, Nissan said.

The car is a version of the Fair Lady model introduced in September 1983. It has the same two-liter engine with six in-line cylinders and 24 valves.

The company said that the low weight of the rotor reduces its inertia by 45 percent, which, combined with a lightweight aluminum impeller, reduces the power needed to accelerate the turbo-compressor. The response time is therefore reduced.

The silicon nitride chosen for the turbine is a synthetic material of the kind used on large-scale integrated circuits, and adapted by Nissan for the new car.

Pantry Pride Raises Bid for Revlon

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Revlon Inc. said Wednesday that it had received a sweetened takeover offer from Pantry Pride Inc., but said that another company also is interested in acquiring it.

The big cosmetics concern also disclosed that it is considering the possibility of "a complete liquidation" or a leveraged buyout that would take Revlon private.

Revlon said its directors met for an hour Tuesday night to consider the various proposals. It urged shareholders to "not make any decisions pending further advice from the Revlon board."

Another board meeting has not yet been scheduled, Revlon said.

The various proposals concerning Revlon's future stem from Pantry Pride's recent effort to acquire the company, an effort Revlon has been trying to thwart.

Pantry Pride, an operator of supermarkets and retail stores that is based in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, offered last week to increase its bid for Revlon to \$50 a share from \$42 if Revlon dropped some of the anti-takeover measures it recently adopted.

Then, 15 minutes before Revlon's board met Tuesday, Pantry Pride raised its bid to \$53 a share, "conditioned on the Revlon board of directors accepting it" at their meeting, Revlon said.

Revlon has 28.3 million common

shares outstanding, giving Pantry Pride's new bid an indicated total value of \$1.5 billion.

At midsession on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday, Revlon's stock was up \$3.12 1/2 a share, to \$33.50.

However, Revlon said its investment adviser, Lazard Frères & Co., "believed that more than \$53 per share" could be realized from alternative transactions or from an outright liquidation.

Revlon said one of those proposals was an offer from "a major American corporation to negotiate an acquisition of Revlon."

A Revlon spokesman declined comment beyond the company's announcement.

Champion Sells Some Packaging Mills

The Associated Press

ONTONAGON, Mich. — Champion International Corp. said Wednesday that it will sell most of its packaging business, including a Michigan plant, to Stone Container Corp. for up to \$475 million.

The operations to be sold to Chicago-based Stone include a corrugated medium mill in Ontonagon, a liner board mill in Missoula, Montana, and a corrugated medium and specialties mill in York, Pennsylvania.

The sale also includes 39 corrugated container plants and 13 bag-

packaging facilities, Champion said in a press release from its Stamford, Connecticut, headquarters.

Together the operations have annual sales of about \$800 million and employ 7,000 people.

"The sale of these packaging operations significantly enhances Champion's divestiture program to reduce the debt incurred in its late 1984 acquisition of St. Regis Corp. and to focus on growth in its key pulp and paper businesses," Champion said.

That acquisition was valued at \$1.4 billion, the company said.

Bareilly Merchant Bank Ltd. of London has obtained approval from the Japanese authorities to open offices in Tokyo.

Bath Iron Works of Bath, Maine, has reached a tentative agreement to end a strike by 4,500 members of the shipbuilders' union. It gave no details. The strike began July 1 after the company demanded that the union accept a concessionary contract.

Boeing Co. of Seattle has received an order from Texas Air Corp. for 25 of its 737-300 jetliners that is worth more than \$600 million. It said commercial airplane orders for September totaled 60, the best September since 1965.

Chevron Corp. of San Francisco is to sell its interest in the Bluebell-Altamont oil fields in Utah for \$360 million to Proven Properties Inc. of Houston. Chevron said the sale is part of efforts to pay off debt incurred by its \$13.4-million merger with Gulf Oil Corp. in March 1984.

Federal Pioneer Ltd. of Toronto has subscribed for 44 percent of the share capital of a new company in Hong Kong, Fed-Supremetech Ltd., a manufacturer of switches, panelboards and switchboards, with a share capital of \$5 million Hong Kong dollars (\$643,000). Majority shareholder is Hong Kong-based Supremetech Ltd.

Hutchinson Whampoa Ltd., a Hong Kong industrial conglomerate, has an option to purchase from its chairman, Li Ka-Shing, a 50-

percent interest in office space in the China building in Hong Kong's Central District for 258 million Hong Kong dollars (\$33.17 million).

Korea Heavy Industries & Construction Co. Ltd. of South Korea has signed a contract to build a \$100-million cement plant for Suez Cement Co. of Egypt.

Litton Industries of Beverly Hills, California, is being awarded two U.S. Army contracts totaling \$278.8 million, the Pentagon said. One \$274.2-million contract is for image intensification of night-vision devices.

Multimedia Inc., a communications company of Greenville, South Carolina, has completed its \$1-billion recapitalization plan, ending an eight-month effort by management and the founding families to solidify their control of the communications company.

RCA Corp.'s RCA Astro-Electronics division of East Windsor, New Jersey, has won a contract to provide a commercial communications satellite for Société Européenne des Satellites in Luxembourg.

Total Group PLC's main activities showed improved profits in the first half of the financial year ending Jan. 31, and the textiles and clothing company, based in Manchester, England, remains confident in its forecast of pretax profit for the year of £27 million (\$38 million), up from £22.9 million.

Analysts Call P&G Merger With Richardson a Good Fit

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Procter & Gamble's products have taken a beating in the last two years, and the Cincinnati-based giant must be hoping that Richardson-Vicks's VapoRub, and other Vicks brands, will soothe the ache.

While Procter & Gamble Co. is trying to overcome its problems with Crest toothpaste, Pampers disposable diapers, Duncan Hines cookies and Citrus Hill orange juice, analysts praise the company for seizing an opportunity to grow in the personal and health-care market.

P&G announced Tuesday that it had acquired Richardson-Vicks Inc. in a transaction worth about \$1.2 billion.

By purchasing Richardson-Vicks, P&G will seek to combine its impressive stable of personal and health-care products, such as Ivory and Camay soap, Sure deodorant, Head & Shoulders shampoo and Pepto-Bismol, with Richardson-Vicks's team, which includes Vidal Sassoon shampoo, Oil of Olay, Clearasil and Fixodent.

"Richardson-Vicks fits in beautifully with P&G's personal-care products, which they have been selling for decades," Robert W. Back, an analyst with Rodman & Renshaw in Chicago, said. "It fits their distribution system. It fits their mindset. These are No. 1 brand names, and who is better at pushing brand names than Procter."

Investment analysts predicted

that P&G, which had revenue of \$13.55 billion in its most recent fiscal year, would squeeze even higher margins out of Richardson-Vicks's high-margin products. They said P&G would do this by dismissing many of the people in Vicks's distribution network and by distributing Vicks's products through its own system.

P&G's huge advertising budget, which allows it to command advertising discounts that a smaller company, such as Richardson-Vicks, cannot, is also expected to help P&G improve the margins on Vicks's products.

Not even P&G's famed marketing prowess, however, has prevented market share erosion for many of its flagship products. Colgate's introduction of pump toothpaste has badly hurt Crest, which is only now rolling out a pump toothpaste nationwide. Similarly, Kimberly-Clark's Huggies diapers have seriously eroded Pampers' market share, and P&G has rushed to redesign Pampers to regain share.

"Toothpaste and diapers are finally plateauing out with the new introductions," Hugh S. Zurkublen, an analyst with Salomon Brothers Inc., said. "Cookies and orange juice aren't doing stellar either."

For the first time in years, P&G's net income declined in the fiscal year ended in June, falling 28.7 percent, to \$635 million, from \$890 million the year before.

To help regain its momentum, P&G has introduced an armada of new products.

Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited

Notice to the holders of the fully paid Bearer Depositary Receipts ("BDRs") evidencing Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of US\$1 cent each ("Shares") of Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited (the "Company")

Notice of Dividend and Capital Repayment

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the BDRs that the Company has declared a final dividend for the financial year to 31st May, 1985 of \$0.5151 per Share. The BDRs are denominated in multiples of units ("Units") each Unit currently comprises 100 Shares. The dividend is, therefore, equivalent to \$51.51 per Unit.

The Company has also given notice that it intends to redeem an aggregate of 1,089,000 Shares at a price of \$10.0075 per Share. This will involve the redemption of 11 Shares in respect of each Unit and this capital repayment is equivalent to a further \$10.08 per Unit.

In accordance with Condition 6(B) of the conditions endorsed on the BDRs the number of Shares comprising a Unit will, following the redemption, be adjusted from 100 to 89. The number of Units evidenced by each BDR will remain unchanged.

Payment of dividends and of the capital repayment will be made, subject to receipt thereof by Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Limited ("the Depositary"), against surrender of Income Coupon No. 3 and Capital Coupon No. 3, respectively, at the specified office of the Depositary or of any of the Paying Agents (set out on the reverse of the BDRs and at the foot of this Notice), at any time on or after 3rd October, 1985.

Payment will, in each case, be made, subject to any laws and/or regulations applicable thereto by dollar cheque drawn upon or, at the option of the holder of the relevant Coupon, by transfer to a dollar account maintained by the payee with a Bank in New York City.

Copies of the Company's annual report may also be obtained from the Depositary and the Paying Agents.

BDR holders are advised that as a result of the capital repayment of \$10.08 per Unit, the net asset value per Unit of the Company will be reduced from \$100.75 to \$89.67. BDR holders should note that the price per Unit quoted on the London Stock Exchange will adjust accordingly.

Depositary and Principal Paying Agent
Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Limited
Manufacturers Hanover House, Le Truchot,
St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Payable Agents
Manufacturers Hanover Bank/Brussels S.A.
Rue de Ligne 13, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company,
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53,
D 6000 Frankfurt-am-Main 1, West Germany
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company,
Shell Tower, 33/34th Storey,
50 Raffles Place, Singapore 0104
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company,
7 Princess Street, London EC2P 2LR

Manufacturers Hanover Bank Luxembourg S.A.,
39 Boulevard Prince Henri,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company,
Edinburgh Tower, 43rd Floor,
15 Queens Street, Central, Hong Kong
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company,
Stöckenstrasse 33, 8027 Zurich, Switzerland

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
14 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris, France.

by: Manufacturers
Hanover Bank (Guernsey)
Limited Depositary.
St. Peter Port, Guernsey
Dated 3rd October, 1985.



IF YOU KNEW REPUBLIC'S OFFICERS BY THEIR FIRST NAMES, YOU'D BE PHONING THEM TOO.

Republic National Bank of New York. Traditional banking in an age of change.

NEW YORK (1-212) 930-6000 LONDON (44-1) 409-2426 PARIS (33-1) 260-3864 LUXEMBOURG (352) 470-711 MILAN (39-2) 809141 A SAFRA BANK WITH CAPITAL OF OVER \$1,300,000,000

